SENATE

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1932

The Chaplain, Rev. ZeBarney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, bestower of every blessing, make us glad with the remembrance of Thy choicest gift in the birth of Thy dear Son, and renew the earth grown old with its burden of care, as again the voice of the Christ Child rings out with delight its message that we are all the children of God. Remove from the portal of each heart the barrier of doubt that love may enter there and be our dearest guest. Consecrate to all anew the sanctities of home, the love and laughter of children, the sacrament of friendship, the joy and privilege of service, that each may share the other's gift and the whole world give back the song of "Peace on the earth, good will towards men," by which heaven's starry cloisters were made ware of that first Christmas Day. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar days of Wednesday, December 21, and Thursday, December 22, 1932, when, on request of Mr. FESS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT-APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who also announced that the President approved and signed the following acts:

On December 19, 1932:

S. 4023. An act providing for the closing of barber shops one day in every seven in the District of Columbia; and

S. 4123. An act to amend the District of Columbia traffic acts, as amended.

On December 22, 1932:

S. 1863. An act to authorize and direct the transfer of Widow's Island, Me., by the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of Agriculture for administration as a migratorybird refuge.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Haltigan, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 527) extending the time for filing the report of the Joint Committee to Investigate the Operation of the Laws and Regulations Relating to the Relief of Veterans, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled joint resolution (H. J. Res. 500) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to sell obsolete and surplus clothing at nominal prices for distribution to the needy, and it was signed by the Vice President.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Mr. FESS presented petitions, numerously signed, of sundry citizens of the State of Ohio, praying for the passage of legislation known as the Capper-Kelly fair trade bill, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CAPPER presented memorials of the ladies of the Friendly Class, West Side Presbyterian Church, of Wichita, and sundry citizens of Udall, in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against the repeal of the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution or the modification of the national prohibition law, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

Mr. SHEPPARD. I present a petition to the Congress of the United States from the Baptist General Convention of Texas, relating to the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead Act, and ask that it may be set out in the RECORD and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PETITION TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES (Unanimously adopted by the Baptist General Convention of Texas, November 17, 1932)

At its meeting in Abilene, Tex., November 17, 1932, more than 2,000 delegates present and hundreds of visitors also approving. Names of delegates and visitors are given herein, many of whom

signed individual petitions also.

This convention has a constituency of 537,388 members and 2,000,000 adherents in Texas, and joins with a host of others in

2,000,000 adherents in Texas, and joins with a host of others in this petition.

We, the members of the Baptist General Convention of Texas, are opposed to the repeal of the eighteenth amendment or the modification of the Volstead Act so as to admit wine and beer, or any other intoxicating beverage, but we are in favor of strict enforcement of the same; and we hereby petition and urge our Senators and Members of the lower House of Congress from Texas to vote against any measure looking toward any such modification and repeal and repeal.

And we also petition and urge the members of the Legislature of Texas to oppose any repeal or lessening of the force of our existing State prohibition laws, and would appreciate such action on their part

This petition has no partisan political significance whatever, but is joined in by voters of all political faiths and parties.

J. C. Hardy,

President of the Convention.
J. L. TRUETT, D. B. SOUTH, Secretaries.

PAYMENTS TO VETERANS

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana presented resolutions adopted by Fountain County Old Guard Post, No. 2395, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Wilbur Fulton Post, No. 291, the American Legion, both of Covington, Ind., which were referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD. as follows:

Whereas the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Economy League have heretofore and are now spreading propaganda against the patriots who bore arms in defense of our United States; and

Whereas these two organizations are sponsoring the slashing of pension payments of Spanish-American War veterans, their widows and orphans; and

widows and orphans; and
Whereas the two organizations are desirous of separating the
classes from the masses in a proposed cut in appropriations for
World War soldiers, their widows and orphans; and
Whereas no provision is made as to retired officers by reductions in their pay: Therefore be it

Resolved, That Fountain County Old Guard Post, No. 2395,
Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Wilbur Fulton Post, No. 291, the
American Legion, go on record as opposed to the passage of any
bill in the present session of this Congress assembled looking toward the reduction of payment of pensions, compensation, or disability allowances of the veterans of any wars; and further be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Hon. Arthur

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Hon. ARTHUR R. ROBINSON and JAMES E. WATSON, of the United States Senate, and to Hon. Fred S. Purnell and Courtney C. Gillen, of the House of Representatives.

FOUNTAIN COUNTY OLD GUARD POST, No. 2395,
VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS,
WILBUR FULTON POST, No. 291,

THE AMERICAN LEGION, Covington, Ind.

Commander George W. Keller. Veterans of Foreign Wars, Post No. 2395, Covington, Ind.

Official:

CHARLES D. COTTRELL, Adjutant.

BRANCH BANKING

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I have received a letter in the nature of a memorial or protest from the Southern Utah Bankers Association of my State in which they oppose the provision of the banking bill permitting state-wide branch banking by national banks, particularly in those States where branch banking is not permitted under the State laws. I ask that the letter may be published in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

There being no objection, the letter was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Southern Utah Bankers Association, Richfield, Utah, December 13, 1932.

Hon. WILLIAM H. King,

United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator King: At a meeting of the Southern Utah Bankers Association, held at Ephraim, Utah, December 10, 1932, it

was resolved that the Southern Utah Bankers Association, in convention assembled, hereby expresses its opposition to section 19 of the Glass bill which would grant state-wide branch-banking power to national banks in all States regardless of restrictions as to branch banking on State banks by State laws. That Utah's Congressmen be notified and requested to do whatsoever be necessary to defeat said proposed legislation.

Your cooperation is kindly requested.

Very truly yours,

SOUTHERN UTAH BANKERS ASSOCIATION.

SOUTHERN UTAH BANKERS ASSOCIATION, By D. P. JENSEN, Secretary.

P. S.—All banks of San Pete, Sevier, and Wayne Counties are members of the above association.

HOSPITALIZATION OF VETERANS

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I have received a number of communications and resolutions from various sources protesting against rendering service to veterans for anything other than service-connected disability. These protests extend to other matters. I will send one to the desk and have it referred to the committee which is considering veterans' legislation. I also ask that it may be published in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter in the nature of a memorial was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE STAFF OF THE THOMAS D. DEE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

OGDEN, UTAH, December 10, 1932.

Senator WILLIAM H. KING,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator King: Because of the many and varied abuses made in the administration of the Veterans' Bureau, we submit the following resolutions: Be it

Resolved:

First. That we protest against rendering service to veterans for anything other than service-connected disability.

Second. We protest against hospitalization of veterans for any-

thing other than service-connected disability.

Third. We protest against the rendering of medical services to families of veterans other than those of men killed in action or

rendered totally disabled from service-connected disability.

Fourth. We are against increasing beds in veterans' hospitals, and believe in the greater use of private hospitals for veterans' care, contending that hospitalization can be rendered for less expense in private hospitals.

As taxpayers we recommend these as expedient economy measures, and contend that the present veterans' law is unfair competition to the medical profession and hospitals and an injustice to the American taxpayer.

Respectfully.

HENRY W. NELSON, President, Staff of Dee Memorial Hospital.

RESOLUTIONS OF INTERMOUNTAIN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I submit a series of resolutions adopted by the Intermountain Economic Conference, consisting of representatives of the business interests of the States of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico, and, without taking the time of the Senate, I should like to have inserted in the Record several of the most important resolutions.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolutions will be referred to the Committee on Finance, and the portions indicated by the Senator from Utah [Mr. King] will be printed in the RECORD.

The matter referred to is as follows:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY INTERMOUNTAIN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE SEPTEMBER 1, 2, AND 3, 1932

GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS

Whereas during the past several years there has been a steadily increasing injection of Government functions into business which is clearly outside of the intent and purpose of the Constitution,

Whereas this has reached a point where Government funds in large sums have been advanced to finance cooperative enterprises in the manufacture and distribution of food products in direct competition with long-established and successful concerns and said advances are made at rates of interest substantially below

prevailing commercial rates; and
Whereas these subsidized enterprises enjoy further concessions
and immunities in regard to income taxes, restraint of trade, etc.:

Now be it
Resolved by the Intermountain Economic Conference, That in our opinion this gross misuse of Government power and authority is an unfair and unwarranted function which, in our opinion, has been a factor in bringing about the present period of depression and is seriously interfering with the efforts of business to readjust itself to the present situation; and be it further

Resolved. That we recognize the right of all groups to organize for mutual benefit and offer no objection to said enterprises on this score; but we insist that all competitive ventures shall be on the same basis.

SILVER

It is now manifest that the maintenance of the gold standard is dependent upon increasing the monetary metal reserves of the world; and

The present reserve of monetary gold and the prospect for future gold production afford no hope that gold will continue to serve unaided as a sufficient and satisfactory monetary and credit base; and

base; and

The present level of commodity prices and the interchange of commodities are rapidly approaching a point where productive industry is becoming unprofitable, and the payment of taxes and other debts is becoming impossible, a condition which will inevitably result in repudiation; and

The use of silver metal as a supplement to gold and as an aid to the gold standard is entirely feasible and practical, and in our judgment indispensable to adequate and permanent recovery;

The Intermountain Economic Conference meeting in Colorado Springs, September 1, 2, and 3, 1932, urges upon Congress and the President the acceptance of the views herein expressed.

Furthermore, this conference urges upon the President the appointment as members of the delegation to represent the United States at the forthcoming economic and monetary conference in London, at least two members conversant with and sympathetic toward the point of view herein expressed.

CREDIT

Resolved, That, as an aid to more rapid business recovery, banks in the Intermountain States be urged to anticipate requirements of their customers in good credit standing, for aid in their legitimate businesses, and should it seem desirable that additional funds be made available for the purpose, banks are urged to make full use of the facilities of the Federal reserve bank and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; and that the President of the United States be requested to exercise his influence to speed up the granting of such credits. This resolution is adopted in the belief that prompter recognition of business needs and greater cooperation between banks and their customers and the abovementioned Federal agencies, will greatly speed business recovery.

GOVERNMENT COMPETITION

Whereas the development of this Nation to the leadership of the world in industry has been attained through private initiative and private capital; and
Whereas the Government has encroached upon this principle

and is now engaged in various projects and enterprises directly or indirectly competing with already established private business agencies; and

Whereas the Government threatens even further encroachment in the field of private capital and enterprise: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that Government should refrain from any further encroachments on and
cease present competition with private capital and enterprise;
and be it further

Resolved, That where the welfare of its citizens justifies a Government enterprise whereby by-products result, the disposi-tion of which enters the competitive field with private enterprise, that said by-products be first offered for disposition and distribution through the then-existent private channels for said commodities or services.

TRANSPORTATION

Resolved, That the competing forms of transportation shall not be subsidized in any preferential manner one as against the other by the use of taxpayers' money through the Federal and State Governments. That common carriers or competing forms of transportation operating for hire or profit when using inland waterways, highways, or other projects developed by governmental use of taxpayers' money, shall pay a charge which will include items for interest, obsolescence, and maintenance on such projects. That the Federal Government, at the earliest possible moment, shall discontinue their operation of competing forms of transportation. That the Intermountain Economic Conference held in Colorado Springs, September 1, 2, and 3, 1932, call upon the President of the United States, upon the Members of Congress, upon the chamber of commerce, and others of the interior mountain section to actively support the purpose of this resolution. Resolved, That the competing forms of transportation shall not

UNREGULATED FORMS OF TRANSPORTATION

Resolved, That unregulated competition with regulated forms of transportation is unfair, contrary to the public interest in the losses which are caused, and inequitable to shippers whose interest is in dependable service and conditions; that intercoastal and other forms of unregulated competing transportation should be regulated at the earliest possible moment in the same manner and to the same extent as regulated forms of transportation.

FOREIGN ECNDS HELD IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. KING. Mr. President, an organization of foreign bondholders exists in New York, and it has been engaged for some time, as I am advised, in trying to protect the holders of bonds which have been sold to the people of the United States by foreign countries. This organization has

prepared a statement dealing with the nations of South America and Europe, some of whose bonds are held by stockholders of this organization. I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be incorporated in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

Foreign Bondholders National Committee (Inc.), 501 Madison Avenue, New York City

The nations of South America and Europe, whose bonds we hold,

will pay if given any fair opportunity to do so.

The very fact that bonds of the great states and cities of South America, which bonds we purchased a few years ago at par, and even above par, are now selling as low as 7 proves one thing conclusively—that a world situation exists which is unnatural, abominable, and unnecessary, and which fairly shrieks for in-telligent treatment and correction.

THE SORE SPOT

"Gold appreciation," which is but another name for the depression, has been and is the sole difficulty.

By dint of hard thinking the business world has at last identified and isolated "gold appreciation" as the mischief maker, and just as certainly as science has identified and isolated the germ of smallpox.

"Overproduction," "aftermath of the war," "extravagance," and other alibis were put forward successively, only to be disproved

and rejected.

North America has been hit just as hard by "gold appreciation as has South America and Europe. The scarcity of gold and the mad scramble to get it depressed United States Steel from 266 to Anaconda from 174 to 3. Great American cities have been unable to pay school-teachers.

There are only eleven billions of gold in the world and over four hundred billions of debts in the United States alone.

CAUSE OF DEFAULTS

As measured in wheat, cotton, rubber, copper, silver, and perfectly good securities, the dollar is to-day worth from four to twenty times its normal value.

This grotesque change in monetary value has increased fourfold and even more the burden of debtor nations and debtor

Those at home and abroad who denounce the present dollar as "dishonest" are more than justified. But denunciation alone is not sufficient. We must do something about it.

This committee proposes to enlist every power of our Federal Government at Washington.

SERVICE RESUMPTION AIM

Through our State Department we shall keep in friendly touch

Through our State Department we shall keep in friendly touch with the countries whose bonds we hold.

We shall appeal to Congress for legislation to bring the dollar back to normal. That is the crux.

We shall strive for fractional service on our defaulted bonds where full service is impossible. Many debtor nations are depositing their own currency against future service, showing that at least partial service would be possible now through suitable arrangements.

If necessary, we shall sponsor a New York-Brazil trading corporation, a New York-Colombia trading corporation, and so on through the list, whereby our members may exchange their past-due coupons for the currency of the debtor nations, using such currency to buy commodities in the country of the debtor, to be sold here, the proceeds to be distributed to our bondholders.

INTERNATIONAL BANKER HOSTILITY

Ironical as it is, the international bankers who sold bonds have now turned our worst enemies. They are rabid can-cellationists and would sacrifice our bonds to the strange dogma that the single gold standard must be kept afloat, even if all else

To save the single gold standard the international bankers present to the world the astounding proposal that all international debts, public and private, shall be canceled or repudiated through defaults except debts owing to themselves.

The theory of this proposal is that under the single gold standard there will not be gold enough to go around, and that the debts owing to the international bankers must be paid at all hazards "to save the single gold standard" and that the debts owing to the rest of us are not important.

WHAT PRICE GOLD?

One ship could transport all the gold there is in the world at a single voyage.

The world could and would be prosperous if all the gold there is was at the bottom of the sea.

Human eye seldom sees the gold. It reposes in subbasements. The Bank of England paid us by sending the janitor below to change the tags on a few bags.

The very meagerness of gold makes it a magic mace, and the holders at once become the dictators of world credit, world com-

merce, and world property values.

The international bankers, holding the golden mace aloft in sullied hands, have dictated the ruin of the world the past three

years and their victim lies prostrate.
"You shall not crucify mankind upon this cross of gold." The crucifixion has taken place. But the day of reckoning is at hand.

NEW DEAL HAILED

America has overwhelmingly voted a new deal. That mandate shall not be nullified.

Nation-wide cooperation of bondholders is invited, and a favorable response is confidently counted upon.

FOREIGN BONDHOLDERS NATIONAL COMMITTEE (INC.).

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. COHEN:

A bill (S. 5280) granting a pension to Sarah Pool and Mary Pool Newsom; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DILL:

A bill (S. 5281) granting a pension to William A. Hone; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 5282) for the relief of James J. Walker; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 5283) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make available to the municipality of Aberdeen, Wash., the U. S. S. Newport; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BANKHEAD:

A bill (S. 5284) authorizing the President to transfer and appoint Lieut. (Junior Grade) Ralph B. McRight, United States Navy, to the grade of passed assistant paymaster, with the rank of lieutenant, in the Supply Corps of the United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 5285) for the relief of Grace Pring Lambert; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHORTRIDGE:

A bill (S. 5286) for the relief of Addie I. Tryon and Lorin H. Tryon; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 5287) for the relief of Jeremiah Sullivan, alias Jerry Sullivan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 5288) granting a pension to Annie Sargent Schwerdtfeger; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 5289) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to reappoint George N. Nicholson in the police department of said District; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

A bill (S. 5290) to extend the time for filing claims under the settlement of war claims act of 1928, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. VANDENBERG:

A bill (S. 5291) to create a Federal time-deposit insurance fund, to provide for the payment of time deposits in certain banks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. KEAN:

A bill (S. 5293) to provide for the appointment of deputy collectors of the Internal Revenue Service; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. NORRIS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 225) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing the Electoral College: to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PROPOSED FINANCIAL LEGISLATION

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, in to-day's issue of the Wall Street Journal I find a very important news item under the title "Federal Deficit Problems Vital-\$4,800,000,000 Rise in National Debt Absorbing Country's Liquid Capital, Savings."

Mr. President, I desire to introduce a bill that will, in some way, provide a means of carrying out the suggestions made by this article. Preliminary to the introduction of the bill, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the article just referred to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, that order will be made.

The article referred to is as follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, December 23, 1932]

FEDERAL DEFICIT PROBLEMS VITAL-\$4,800,000,000 RISE IN NATIONAL DEBT ABSORBING COUNTRY'S LIQUID CAPITAL, SAVINGS-HEAVILY LOADED

Since December 30, 1930, our national debt has increased \$4,786, 000,000, or by nearly 30 per cent. Of this rise, \$3,471,000,000 was caused by the excess of expenditures over receipts in the past 12

What does this unprecedented peace-time debt expansion mean what does this unprecedented peace-time debt expansion mean to the average citizen, to our banks, to security holders, and to business in general? How long can the Government proceed on its present course of spending more than it takes in? How can the Treasury finance itself during the next year and how can it balance its Budget? These are some of the broad problems which Sherwin Badger of the Wall Street Journal staff discusses in this and succeeding articles on Government finance.

ARTICLE I

By Sherwin C. Badger

By Sherwin C. Badger

The hook-up between the average citizen and Government finance is much closer than is generally realized. It is not merely a question of taxes, important as they obviously are. At the present time, 25 cents out of every dollar of bank deposits is invested in United States Government securities. Before the depression started, only 12 cents of every dollar of deposits was so invested. Furthermore, over 25 per cent of the backing of the aggregate paper money outstanding in the country consists of Government securities. Obviously the average bank depositor need have no fear as to the ultimate soundness of these investments, but he is vitally interested in the price at which such investments he is vitally interested in the price at which such investments are rated in the market.

The banker is only too well aware that at every directors' mee The banker is only too well aware that at every directors meeting the question "What shall we do with our governments?" is the subject of long discussion. This is a most pressing problem, facing every highly liquid bank in the country. And the distressing feature is that it is a problem which no banker can solve because he has no means for determining with intelligence the outlook for the Government bond market. The best he can do is to adopt a makeshift policy.

TYPICAL BANK PROBLEM

Consider the position of a typical liquid bank. With \$3,500,000 of deposits, it has \$1,500,000 in United States governments. Of this, \$100,000 is in Treasury certificates maturing February 1 and currently selling at a premium. Shall it sell and get the advantage of the premium? If it sells, what shall it do with the money? Or shall it hold until maturity, so that it will not lose its "position" and right to an allotment of whatever new security the Treasury may issue in place of the maturing certificate? Will the bank want to own the new issue which the Treasury will offer? If the new offering is a short-term bill, the yield will be negligible. If the new offering is a 5-year 2% per cent note, will the bank If the new offering is a 5-year 2¾ per cent note, will the bank want to obligate itself to such a holding? And does the bank want to increase its already large investments in medium-term governments, subject to price fluctuations, at a 2% per cent return, when it knows that as soon as business recovers it can employ its funds at 5 per cent or 6 per cent?

How is the banker to answer this question and the similar questions that will arise throughout 1933 as his holdings of short-term governments mature? He can not answer until he can get some reasonable idea of the relative supply and demand for Government securities during the coming year. On the supply side he does not know how great will be the Government deficit; that is, how heavy will be the Treasury's demands for new financing on the capital markets. Furthermore, on the supply side he does not know how soon or in what volume the Federal reserve banks. not know how soon or in what volume the Federal reserve baks might reduce their holdings of governments, currently \$1,851,000,000, a record high. On the demand side he does not know when the large city banks will cease to become buyers because of the saturation of their portfolios.

DEPRIVES BUSINESS OF FUNDS

But the bankers' troubles do not end here. For overhanging all his operations in both loans and investments is the constant specter of new governmental financing far in excess of the savings specter of new governmental financing far in excess of the savings of the country. A sort of vicious circle results. All banks now have on their books some unrealized capital losses on securities and doubtful loans. A rise in security prices would eradicate many of these losses, but a substantial price rise is virtually precluded so long as the Government deficit is absorbing so much of the country's savings and liquid capital. The average banker feels he is already carrying more than enough risks in his depreciated investment holdings and undercollateraled loans; consequently, his inclination is to play safe by putting his liquid funds in his inclination is to play safe by putting his liquid funds in riskless short-term governments, low yield notwithstanding. The Government's financing requirements are thus depriving the business man and the security markets of the funds so sorely needed to aid business recovery and are thus prolonging and intensifying the unbalanced Federal Budget.

By necessity the Treasury has been financing itself with relatively short term, almost riskless issues which have presented an ideal medium for the hoarding of billions of capital which has accumulated ready for investment in productive enterprise, but which will not assume the risks inherent to a potentially overburdened capital market in addition to ordinary risks. If the

riskless outlet for capital offered by the steady stream of short-term governments could be blocked off, there is little doubt that investors, both individual and bank, would soon find there is a real shortage of high and even medium grade securities. If this shortage could be allowed to operate, the true balance sheets of most banks would improve in short order and the way would be opened for business to borrow at really low rates of interest.

It is in this relationship of the Government deficit to the capital markets that the individual citizen is most concerned. Under the capitalistic system there is only one way to maintain employment and to restore to the unemployed his job, and that is by the restoration of profits. A prerequisite to profits is that the entrepreneur must have access to the capital market. For all practical purposes that market is to-day closed to him even at very high rates. Many of the problems of the heavy industries, building and real estate especially, could be solved by employment of the hoarded funds that are now safely tucked away in riskless securities supplied by the Federal Government.

TREASURY'S PROBLEM ACUTE

If the banker is in a dilemma, the United States Treasury is in a worse one. The Government has committed itself, through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Federal land banks, and other agencies, to a program of extending Government credit to fiduciary institutions, local governments, and private business to prevent the spread of financial collapse and, if possible, to start general economic recovery. Over and above the current running expenses of the Government, the capital demands of these governmental agencies must be financed by the Treasury. In addition, the Treasury must find funds to make up the difference between Government operating expenses and revenue. Regardless of what action Congress takes in the coming short session, the Treasury will have to sell not less than \$1,000,000,000 new securities during the calendar year 1933 and may be called upon to sell upward of \$3,000,000,000. These sales would all represent new funds—i. e., would increase the national debt and deplete the capital markets.

But this is not all. During the calendar year 1933 the Treasury will have to replace over \$2,930,000,000 maturing securities. Thus financing operations of between \$4,000,000,000 and \$6,000,000,000

must be arranged.

The Treasury's problem boils down to "What shall it sell and to whom can it sell?" Should it continue to pour out short-term to whom can it sell?" Should it continue to pour out short-term certificates, bills, and notes? Can it sell a long-term issue at a rate high enough to attract the individual investor without de-

pressing the price of all currently outstanding long-term issues?

The solution of the banker's and the Treasury's dilemma rests with Congress. Will the seventy-second session make a serious and honest effort to balance the Budget? The answer is the key to the immediate economic outlook.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I therefore introduce a bill and ask that it may be printed in the RECORD immediately following the printing of the news story.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 5292) to regulate the value of money, to stabilize its purchasing power by the controlled expansion and contraction of the currency, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to have prepared United States Treasury notes, non-interest bearing, in the same general form, size, and denominations as the United States Treasury notes loaned to the Federal reserve banks and known as Federal reserve notes but omitting on such new notes all reference to the Federal reserve banks. An engraving of the Goddess of Liberty shall be placed in the center of such notes and they shall be designated and known as "Thesty notes." "Liberty notes."

The volume of Liberty notes shall be made available in the Treasury at all times, in a minimum amount equal to \$4 per capita of the people of the continental United States.

In the event of any deficit in the current revenues the Secretary of the Treasury shall meet such deficit accrued or accruing,

tary of the Treasury shall meet such deficit accrued or accruing, by using Liberty notes and paying current expenses of the Government therefrom until the general commodity index of the United States Department of Labor returns to 100.

If the general commodity index rises above 103, the Secretary shall retire such Liberty notes from circulation out of current revenues, or if necessary he may issue and sell United States bonds bearing such rate of interest, in such form and running for such periods of time as he may determine and from the proceeds thereof withdraw such Liberty notes from circulation to the extent necessary to reduce the general commodity index to 100. 100

In the event such index shall at any time fall below 97, the Secretary of the Treasury shall put in circulation such Liberty notes by paying the current expense of the Government therewith or by the purchase of outstanding interest-bearing obligations of the United States with such Liberty notes until such index shall rise again to 100. shall rise again to 100.

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby charged with the duty of maintaining the general commodity index aforesaid and the value of money as nearly at the normal index of 100 as may be

found practicable by the controlled expansion and contraction of the Liberty notes aforesaid and in the manner as indicated by

Sec. 2. In the event the Secretary of the Treasury should issue bonds as authorized herein, he shall provide a sinking fund for the amortization of such bonds in the same manner as provided by law for other bond issues of the United States, and under such

by law for other bond issues of the United States, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

SEC. 3. All Liberty notes issued and placed in circulation shall be kept by the Secretary of the Treasury at parity with gold in pursuance of the provisions of the gold standard act of March 14, 1900, and by the means therein provided.

SEC. 4. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and

after its passage.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I ask at this time to have printed in the RECORD, immediately following the printing of the bill, a copy of a letter written by a former Member of the Senate from my State, Hon. Robert L.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The letter referred to is as follows:

DECEMBER 8, 1932.

Subject: Regulating the value of money-H. R. 13012.

Hon. John E. Rankin, M. C.,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.
MY DEAR ME. RANKIN: Accept my thanks for a copy of your
bill, H. R. 13012, "to regulate the value of money." I comment on

The United States Government alone has the financial power "to regulate the value of money" and, therefore, to stabilize it. It is surely a financial, commercial, and social necessity.

As the United States Constitution, Article I, paragraph 8, authorizes Congress "to coin money and regulate the value thereof,"

thorizes Congress "to coin money and regulate the value thereof," Congress alone has the political power to perform this duty. The supreme need for regulating the value and volume of money should be self-evident to thoughtful, informed people.

The fallure "to regulate the value of money" has resulted in or permitted the most destructive changes in its purchasing power, as we have seen within the last three years—where money, in terms of commodities, has increased in purchasing power over 50 per cent and, in terms of stocks and bonds, from 100 per cent to 1,000 per cent and more; and the same thing is true with regard to other forms of property

1,000 per cent and more; and the same thing is true with regard to other forms of property.

To regulate the value of money and make it relatively stable in purchasing power is required to make it a just medium of exchange between debtor and creditor—a matter of imperative importance, considering that the debts in the United States exceed \$200,000,000; and the debt burden has been increased over \$200,000,000; and the debt burden has been increased over the the united states. per cent by the unintelligent breaking down of our national credit structure.

Moreover, the manufacturer, merchant, and business man must be able to know that money shall continuously have a stable value in measuring the goods which they create and distribute, so that they can make their contracts on a basis of dependable

security.

The fluctuation in the value of money within the last three years has caused the bankruptcy of 76,000 commercial and manufacturing companies and the suspension of over 5,000 banks, and ruined millions of our people. It needs no argument to establish the controlling importance of stability in the purchasing power of money, for that means stability in the rewards of human labor and of its employment.

THE BILL H. R. 13012

The bill presents in concrete terms a method for making effective the principle of the Goldsborough bill, which declared the public policy of restoring and maintaining the purchasing power of money; and the plan you propose of controlled expansion and controlled contraction in the volume of money is a sound method upon which it can be adequately done.

The bill proposes to expand the currency with Treasury notes until the general commodity index rises to 100; if it goes above 103, to contract the currency until the index falls; if it goes below 97, to expand the currency again; and by controlled expansion and controlled contraction, to keep the general commodity index—that is, the value of money and commodities—as nearly as practically 100 to 1

Some do not understand what the general commodity index is. For that reason I think you should explain it on convenient occasions.

THE GENERAL COMMODITY INDEX

The general commodity index is a number selected by the United States Department of Labor to show the relative average value of commodities on the wholesale markets or the purchasing power of money by comparison of one month with another month, of one year with another year. The index was based on 550 (now 784) commodities selling on the wholesale markets.

The year 1926 was taken at 100 by the Department of Labor as a basis of this comparison. It is a fair average approximately of the value of commodities and of the purchasing power of money for the years 1921–1929, inclusive. During these nine years there was a fluctuation only of 3 or 4 per cent, and there was no fluctuation in 1926. Even the bull market in stocks and bonds

of 1927 to 1929 did not affect the general commodity index. The general commodity index stood at 98 in July, 1929. The index of the purchasing power of money of 1926 was also 100, for the obvious reason that the general commodity index represents the relative purchasing power of money in terms of commodities.

When the general commodity index falls below 100, the index representing the purchasing power of money rises by inverse ratio, so that at present when the general commodity index is 64 (as it has been substantially for many months), the index of the

(as it has been substantially for many months), the index of the average purchasing power of money in commodities is 156, obtained by dividing 100 by 64. If the general commodity index should go down to 50, the index of the average purchasing power of money would be 200; and if the general commodity index should rise to 200, the index of the purchasing power of money would fall to 50.

fall to 50.

In Bulletin 493, issued by the Department of Labor, on page 30 and on page 246 will be found the general commodity index of average commodity values and the index of the average purchasing power of money running for many years. It is the best practical standard of the comparative measure of the average value of commodities and the average purchasing power of money which has ever been established by any government, and has cost very many millions of dollars to accomplish it.

Your using the general commodity index, therefore, as a standard is not only advisable, it is absolutely essential and necessary, and furnishes a dependable basis upon which, by controlled expansion and controlled contraction of money, Congress can discharge its constitutional function and automatically "regulate the value of money."

THE GOLD STANDARD

Your bill in section 3 expressly provides that the new money proposed to be issued and retired under controlled expansion and contraction shall be kept at parity with gold in pursuance of the provisions of the gold standard act of March 14, 1900, and by the means therein provided.

the means therein provided.

The gold standard act referred to requires all money issued by the United States to be kept at parity with gold. It established a fund of \$150,000,000 of gold coin for this purpose and authorized and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to keep all forms of money at parity with gold. It further authorized him to issue 3 per cent gold bonds whenever necessary to prevent the gold coin from going below \$100,000,000. The gold coin of \$150,000,000 remains untouched in the Treasury after 32 years. The United States now has nearly \$4,500,000,000 of gold, and it is steadily growing. There is not the slighest danger of our going off the gold standard. There is no necessity for going off the gold standard. standard.

standard.

The purchasing power of gold does not control the purchasing power of the United States dollar, but the purchasing power of the United States dollar controls the purchasing power of gold. This has been pointed out by such men as Sir Edward Holden (deceased), former Chancellor of the British Exchequer and head of the London City and Midland Bank; by Sir Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the British Exchequer and now head of the London City and Midland Bank, the greatest bank in the world; by Hon. John M. Keynes, the greatest economist in England; by Gustave Cassel, world-known international economist of Sweden; etc.

There is a sound reason for this. The value of anything depends upon the demand for it. The demand for gold in the United States is—

(1) For industrial purposes, which is comparatively small—probably not exceeding \$50,000,000 annually.

(2) For redemption purposes, which is negligible and consumes no gold at all, the redemption taking place by mere bookkeeping cross entries.

(3) For international shipments, where the net annual balances for a very long period of time have been running in favor of the

Even in the year 1931, when there were heavy withdrawals of gold from the United States, there was a net gain of gold by the United States of \$145,000,000; and when the figures shall have been made up for 1932, it will be found that our loss of gold will be of no importance. But while the demand for gold is small, as above stated, the demand for dollars have been and are absolutely

colossal.

The demand for dollars is demonstrated by the extent to which dollars are used. For example, in 1929 the actual payments by the banks against individual, corporate, and Government deposits amounted to \$1,200,000,000,000, and for the 12 months past amounted to approximately \$600,000,000. These figures are obtained from the Federal Reserve Board's Bureau of Research. The demand for dollars in 1929 was over 100 times all the gold in the world, and is over 50 times all the gold in the world for the last year. last vear.

This demand for dollars and the relative contraction of credit and of currency by hoarding has caused the purchasing power of the dollar in terms of commodities to rise to 156; and that means that gold, which is pegged to the dollar by weight (25.8 grains troy 9/10 fine being a statutory dollar), has also risen in purchasing power 56 per cent.

When the purchasing power of gold, therefore, is thus raised 56 per cent in the United States, it is raised throughout the world in the same way—because all nations, even if they are for the time being off the gold standard, still think in terms of gold and their commodities have fallen in inverse ratio in terms of gold to approximately 64 per cent. Gold is a commodity, and we have caused its value to increase 56 per cent throughout the world by pegging it to the American dollar. We can bring it back to normal by restoring the American dollar to normal.

CAUSE OF THE INCREASED PURCHASING POWER OF THE AMERICAN DOLLAR

We have about \$5,500,000,000 of currency outside of the Treasury and reserve banks, of which about \$1,000,000,000 is in the bank vaults and about \$4,000,000,000 is in the pockets of the people now very rigidly hoarded.

very rigidity hoarded.

During the years 1927, 1928, and 1929 (the bull market) brokers' loans were expanded to about \$11,000,000,000, secured by margined stocks of about \$14,000,000,000. Most of these loans were subject to call within 24 hours. These loans were obtained from the New York City banks in about \$1,000,000,000, outside banks in about a like amount, and the balance from bank deposits belonging to our industrial corporations and citizens and from foreigners.

Between October 23 and November 30, 1929, about \$6,000,000,000 Between October 23 and November 30, 1929, about \$6,000,000,000 of these loans were suddenly called—precipitating short selling, bear raiding, intense fear, and loss of confidence, and a violent crash in the stock market with a loss in market value of listed securities of about \$30,000,000,000. A great major bear movement ensued. The calling of these loans continued until over \$10,500,000,000 were called by July, 1932, at which time listed and unlisted stocks and bonds had fallen in value under the mass psychology of fear about \$100,000,000,000, and other forms of property almost a like amount.

But the \$200,000,000,000 of debts of the people of the United States—personal, corporate, and Government—remained due and

But the \$200,000,000,000 of debts of the people of the United States—personal, corporate, and Government—remained due and payable with interest; and there was the demand for dollars to pay these debts, to pay the interest on them, to pay taxes, to pay fixed charges and the cost of living, and to carry on the business of the country; so that the demand for dollars was very great while the available supply of dollars had decreased:

(1) By contraction of bank loans \$14,500,000,000;
(2) By the hoarding of deposits which were not used any further than necessity compelled:

(2) By the hoarding of deposits which were not used any further than necessity compelled;
(3) By the calling, hoarding, or refusal of bank credits;
(4) By the withdrawal of bank deposits by \$13,500,000,000;
(5) By the rigid hoarding of nearly all the money in the pockets of the people.

As a consequence commodity values fell to 64 per cent of what hey had been before and individual stock values fell to onethey had been before and individual stock values fell to one-fourth or one-tenth or one-twentieth of what they had been. Stock values fell far more than commodities, for the reason that commodities as a whole were not overproduced—they were actually of much less volume. Our national annual production income fell from \$90,000,000,000 to \$42,000,000; but stocks had been expanded in volume approximately from 220,000,000 shares in 1922 to about 1,290,000,000 shares in 1930, and therefore when the stock-market crash took place there was a great oversupply of stocks and an undersupply of money and credit with which to stocks and an undersupply of money and credit with which to

buy them.

Moreover, when the colossal losses above cited took place Moreover, when the colossal losses above cited took place in stock and bond values, they were distributed among 20,000,000 shareholders, and the loss in value of other forms of property was distributed among 120,000,000 people. As a consequence, all the people began to economize rigidly. During the fall of 1929 consumption, production, and employment immediately fell 25 per cent—and the less employment, the less consumption, production, and employment—until we reached the point where we have now less than half our previous consumption and production and probably 12,000,000 persons unemployed and 30,000,000 on part time, cut wages, or at labor which is receiving no compensation.

THE REMEDY

There is but one way of promptly beginning the restoration of consumption, production, and employment, and to cut down the enormous burden on the people being compelled to pay debts, interest, taxes, etc., in such costly dollars; and that is to raise the value of property by controlled expansion of money—the basis of all credit and of all values measured by money—and thus restore confidence.

It is futile to say that there is plenty of money and credit, when

Your bill provides this remedy, and it wisely provides at the same time for both controlled expansion and controlled contraction, by an agency of the Government alone. When money is expanded it will immediately have an effect on commodities, and as commodities rise the value of all forms of property will rise. With the expansion of money, credit will be relaxed and hoarded money will begin to flow. For that reason the law must provide, as you have proposed, for controlling expansion and preventing its going

OBJECTIONS

You will be opposed with the cry of "inflation." But inflation means an unjustified expansion, and you are not inflating—you are expanding because of a great national exigency, and you are controlling the expansion by automatic contraction so that it

shall not go too far.

You will be met with the charge of "fiat" money. But fiat money is money not redeemable in gold, and the money you pro-pose is redeemable in gold and therefore is not flat money and

pose is redeemable in gold and therefore is not fiat money and is not inflationary money.

You will be met with the charge that there is plenty of money. This is obviously untrue, because the money is largely not functioning and, to that extent, might as well not exist.

You will be met with the charge that there is plenty of credit. This is not true, for the reason that the normal credit is not available for normal purposes.

You will be met with the charge that the money you emit will flow into the banks and by the banks be paid over to the reserve banks and will retire just as many Federal notes as your issue of Liberty notes.

The answer to the last point is that if this were true—and it is partly true to the extent that the Liberty notes should pass into the banks and from the banks to the reserve banks and replace Federal reserve notes, but in that event the banks will receive in exchange for Liberty notes (or the Federal reserve notes retired) their bonds and their eligible bills on which the reserve notes were issued and will gain quick assets just in that amount, and therefore will be made more liquid and stronger than ever. They can, then, better pay back the loans of the Reconstruction Finance

Corporation.

When the banks have accumulated unemployed cash, they will when the banks have accumulated unemployed cash, they will be be be been the banks have accumulated unemployed cash, they will be be be been the banks have accumulated unemployed cash, they will be be be been the banks have accumulated unemployed cash, they will be be be been the banks have accumulated unemployed cash, they will be be be been the banks have accumulated unemployed cash, they will be be be been the banks have accumulated unemployed cash. have a strong motive to lend it for productive purposes. When the banks have an oversupply of cash, they will no longer be afraid of their depositors withdrawing cash; and, what is more important, the depositors will not be afraid of the banks as they have been in the past

with rising value of commodities, of stocks, bonds, lands, and property, the courage and optimism of the people will be stimulated and the spirit of the depression will pass away. With the rise of commodity values, merchants will more readily buy and factories produce and those who have been waiting for a reaction of the stock market will soon begin buying stocks, and you will find that stocks which are now far below their book value will steedily rise.

you will find that stocks which are now far pelow their book value will steadily rise.

As the value of commodities rises and as the value of property rises, the people will be stimulated to consume more and to gratify their needs and desires by buying, because they will realize and anticipate the increasing value of their property. With increased consumption will come increased production and employment.

PRODUCTIVE POWER

The potential productive power of the people is as great now as it was in 1929, when we had a production income of \$90,000,000,000. We have the same valuable raw materials, the same fertile fields, forests, mines, transportation and distributing facilities, the same magnificently equipped factories with their powers of mass production. We have the same intelligent, trained people, willing, anxious, and even begging to work. When we stabilize the purchasing power of money and restore commodity and property values and confidence based thereon, the energy of the American people will again produce as they did in 1927, 1928, and 1929, and with shorter working hours unemployment should cease.

SOME OTHER EFFECTS OF CONTROLLED EXPANSION

It will balance the Budget permanently by restoring income and taxable values and the means by which to pay taxes. You can not balance the Budget by taxing a vacuum. Men with common sense should realize this.

You can not liquidate labor and the debts of the world on the present increased purchasing power of money and decreased value of commodities and property without universal bankruptcy. The debts of Europe and America amount to \$500,000,000,000; and an increase of 56 per cent in the purchasing power of money and gold means an increase of over \$250,000,000,000 in these debts measured in commodity values and labor.

Bringing the purchasing power of money back to normal will raise the commodity values in Europe and will enable them to liquidate their debts to us in commodities and services and labor without paying a penalty of 56 per cent—of which they might justly complain.

SOUND MONEY

The Democratic platform stands for sound money, and with that principle we all are in vigorous accord. We all believe in an honest, sound dollar—but the present dollar is not an honest dollar. It is not a sound dollar. It is a dollar buying 56 per cent more in commodities and 500 per cent more in stocks and other forms of property than normal. It is a thief stealing the property of the debtor under the color and protection of law; it is stealing the savings of a lifetime from innocent people who are the victims of a national financial mismanagement or worse.

OTHER METHODS HAVE PROVED UNAVAILING

Other methods have been tried by the administration and have failed. We have authorized the public credit to be used through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the extent of \$3,800,000,000. This has been no expansion of credit.

It has been merely a substitution of public credit for the benefit of the private creditor, under the color or need of saving the private debtor from bankruptcy threatened by private creditors. The debts still have to be paid with interest—with dollars as difficult to get; and the private creditor has his funds released at a most opportune time when he can buy at bargain prices. We have substituted the public credit for private credit.

The administration—after three years of waging an uprogri-

The administration—after three years of waging an uproarious "battle on a thousand fronts" against depression and making a great physical effort—has had not the slightest effect in raising commodity values, which have gone steadily down, nor any noteworthy effect in balancing the Budget nor in relieving the country of increasing distress. The remedies tried have proved increasing distress. inadequate.

The contraction of credit and currency has been permitted to proceed when it is perfectly well known that it is the contraction of credit and currency—as the Democratic platform proclaims and the Republican platform confesses—which has caused these evils and created our distress. There is but one way to

correct the evil consequences of contraction, and that is to reverse the process of contraction and expand the currency upon which the credit structure rests, upon which it is compelled to

THE CREDIT STRUCTURE

The credit structure rests on currency. The colossal activities of the American people using \$600,000,000 during the last year is cleared by checks drawn against deposits; and the security, stability, and velocity of use of these deposits depends upon confidence that the banks can pay cash on demand.

The banks, with \$900,000,000 of cash in their vaults and \$2,300,-000,000 of cash in the reserve banks, are carrying deposits of over \$40,000,000,000, and in 1929 with the same cash were carrying over \$55,000,000,000 of deposits. The paralysis of credit and the congealing and withdrawal of deposits and hoarding of cash is due to fear of not being able to get cash. The way to remove the fear is to issue cash in volume sufficient to accomplish that end: and the way to prevent an overissue is by controlled automatic contraction. Hon. Kent Keller introduced last session two different bills, both containing this principle, to which I call your ferent bills, both containing this principle, to which I call your attention.

I recall that the bill introduced by Congressman Goldsborough declaring the same principle as a national policy received the unanimous support, barring one vote, of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives; and, after several days' debate received the votes of 117 Republican Congressmen and 172 Democratic Congressmen. Before the committee it was supported by the representatives of the National Farmers, Union of the National Grange of the National Federation. ers Union, of the National Grange, of the National Federation of Farm Bureaus, of the American Federation of Labor, and by the ablest economists. I have no doubt that you will find in the House of Representatives and in the people of the United States the support needed to secure their relief.

Do not indulge in any overconfidence because there are powerful forces determined to liquidate labor and property on the present basis. Their friends, allies, and agencies will denounce your effort as "inflation," as "fiat money," as "unsound money," "as printing-press money," as an "impossible" effort to "manipulate commodity prices"—as Mr. Ogden Mills proclaimed from Portland to

Los Angeles.

The American people passed on these leading issues of this administration, but now their efforts will be to submerge and diwert this vitally needed relief by consuming the short session with other questions and preventing an extra session in which the needed relief could be worked out. The ancient struggle between the policies of Hamilton and Jefferson is in vigorous existence right now, in spite of the imperative mandate of the last election which demanded and was promised every effort for prompt relief.

Justice delayed is justice denied, and in this national exigency

Justice delayed is justice denied, and in this national exigency would be unpardonable.

This country has no time to lose. Immediate, energetic attention should be given to this relief by those whom the people have trusted with their power.

It is my profound conviction from a very careful study of this question that the principles of this bill, if carried out, will give the country prompt relief, will give the world relief, and lay the foundation for an era of continuous stability in industry, commerce, transportation, and employment, and will restore the American people to a condition of permanent and unprecedented prosperity and happiness. and happiness

Yours very respectfully,

ROBERT L. OWEN.

AVIATION HOLDING COMPANIES, ETC.

Mr. NYE. I send to the desk a resolution and ask that it may be read. I will then request unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Let the resolution be read. The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 312), as

Resolved, That the Federal Trade Commission be, and hereby is, requested to obtain and furnish to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the following information, to wit: (1) List of stocks held by aviation holding corporations; (2) list showing the various corporations owning stock in air mail transport lines and the amount of stock held in each instance; (3) list showing directors of aviation holding companies owning aviation stocks in air mail transport lines and having membership on the board of directors of such air transport companies; (4) list showing airplane manufacturers, airplane-motor manufacturers, and airplane parts and instrument manufacturers owning stock in either aviation holding companies or air mail transport lines in either aviation holding companies or air mail transport lines and the amount so held in each instance; (5) list of officers and directors of aviation holding companies who through stock ownership are officers and directors of air mail transport lines and companies manufacturing or distributing airplanes, airplane motors, and airplane parts and instruments; (6) list showing employees of aviation holding companies who are also employees of air mail transport lines and companies manufacturing or distributing airplanes, airplane motors, and airplane parts and transport lines and companies manufacturing or distributing airplanes, airplane motors, and airplane parts and transports and transports and transports. of air mail transport lines and companies mandacturing of distributing airplanes, airplane motors, and airplane parts and instruments, and the compensation, if any, received in each instance; (7) list of employees, officers, and directors now in the employ of air mail transport lines or aviation holding companies companies manufacturing or distributing airplanes, airplane

motors, and airplane parts and instruments who were formerly employed by the United States Post Office Department, giving the position each formerly held in the Post Office Department and the compensation received while in the employ of the said department and the compensation they are now receiving in the aviation industry; and (8) list of employees, officers, and directors of air mail transport lines and aviation holding companies and companies manufacturing or distributing airplanes, airplane motors, and airplane parts and instruments who are relatives of present employees or officials in the said Post Office Department, all such listings to be as of December 20, 1932.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. MOSES. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made, and the resolution will go over under the rule.

TRANSFER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Mr. CAREY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 313), which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

Resolved, That so much of Executive order dated December 9, 1932, by the President of the United States under authority of sections 401 and 403 of title 4, part 2 of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1932, which proposes to transfer the General Land Office from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture, being paragraph 2 of said Executive order, and reading as follows: "The General Land Office, which is hereby transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture," be, and the same is, under authority of section 407 of said act of Congress of June 30, 1932, disapproved, set aside, and declared null and void.

INVESTIGATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

On motion of Mr. Carey, and by unanimous consent, the resolution (S. Res. 255) to investigate the activities of the National Park Service (submitted by Mr. Brookhart on June 27, 1932), was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED COTTON

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, two or three days ago the House passed the bill (H. R. 13607) to authorize the distribution of Government-owned cotton to the American National Red Cross and other organizations for relief of distress. This measure would permit the Red Cross to have 350,000 bales of cotton in addition to the 500,000 bales previously given them for use in the manufacture of clothing. They added also bedding. The bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The chairman of that committee, the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNary] is not here, being detained on account of illness, but has told me he has no objection to the unanimous-consent request which I am about to make, that the committee may be discharged from the further consideration of the bill and the bill put upon its passage. I now make that unanimous-consent request.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I understand there is need for the provision made in the bill and that the arrangement will prove a material measure of relief. I have no objection to the request of the Senator from Connecticut.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, a previous allocation of cotton for this purpose has worked so admirably, and in view of the abundance of the material we have and the suffering of the people and the dire necessity for clothing and food, I believe no better disposition could be made of some of the surplus clothing material than that in the bill the Senator from Connecticut proposes to bring before the Senate. As ranking member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry I am perfectly willing to indorse the action of the chairman of that committee, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNary] in approving the unanimous-consent request to have the committee discharged and the bill considered.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Connecticut state whether the wording of the bill follows the wording of the act of the last session? It will be remembered there was quite a controversy about that measure, and my only purpose is that the Senator in this bill shall follow the exact wording of the previous act.

Mr. BINGHAM. This is not my bill. It is a bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Jones, of Texas. It was debated in the House, as shown in the Record, at page 711, of December 19. At the hearings Judge Payne, of the Red Cross, stated there is great need for the additional cotton to be so used. The wording of the bill is slightly different from that of the bill of last year. It has been approved by the House and passed and is now before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator will recall that the wording of the bill last year would have cost the Government a very large sum of money and would have required certain moneys to be paid back into the hands of the Farm Board. Has that point been eliminated?

Mr. BINGHAM. Apparently there is to be no cost to the

Government in connection with this proposal.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator wait a few moments until we can ascertain just what is in the bill and make sure that it conforms to the language of the previous act?

Mr. BINGHAM. Very well; I will withdraw the request for the present.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I ask permission to address the Senate for a moment or two.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from New York is recognized.

Mr. COPELAND. I want to say to the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Bingham] that the relief agencies in New York are very anxious that this bill may be passed. I had a long telegram from Mr. Gibson, chairman of our committee, who has just raised \$14,000,000 for poor relief from persons in New York City. He urges that this measure may be passed promptly. No matter how much private agencies may give, it is very necessary that relief may be had through public agencies. I hope there may be found some way by the Senator from Connecticut that the matter may be disposed of to-day so those in distress may be given the immediate benefit of this action.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, may I say to the Senator from New York that it is my intention to offer an amendment defining bedding as comforts and blankets. That is the only amendment proposed to be offered to the bill as it passed the House. I understand that is agreeable to those in the House who are interested in the measure. We are so near Christmas that it seems to me the bill ought to be passed promptly if we are going to do it, since the cotton previously devoted to this purpose has been completely used up.

Mr. COPELAND. Nothing that we could discuss is more important, in my opinion, than the relief of human suffering. Will the bill be brought up again to-day, may I ask the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. BINGHAM. I hope to bring it up as soon as the Senator from Tennessee is satisfied.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I have looked at the bill. It is an authorization and not an appropriation at all. It carries no appropriation. I imagine the request for an appropriation will come afterwards. I doubt if the cotton can be turned over until there is an appropriation. Therefore the wording here is not material and, if I may, I wish to ask unanimous consent to have the authorization bill considered at this time. The necessary wording will appear in the appropriation bill, which will be presented afterwards, and therefore, so far as I am concerned, the bill may be taken up now.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I renew my unanimousconsent request for the discharge of the committee and the present consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I ask for the regular order. I want to read the bill before any action is taken.

Mr. NORRIS. So do I.

Mr. BINGHAM. Very well; I withdraw the request for the time being.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGES, MISSISSIPPI

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, from the Committee on Commerce I report back favorably without amendment the bill (S. 5260) granting the consent of Congress to the Board of Supervisors of Marion County, Miss., to construct a bridge across Pearl River, and I submit a report (No. 1011) thereon. I also report back favorably without amendment the bill (S. 5261) granting the consent of Congress to the Board of Supervisors of Monroe County, Miss., to construct a bridge across Tombigbee River, and I submit a report (No. 1012) thereon. I invite the attention of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. Harrison] to the bills.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the first bill reported.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Board of Supervisors of Marion County, Miss., and their successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a free bridge and approaches thereto across the Pearl River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Columbia, in the county of Marion, in the State of Mississippi, in accordance with provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23. 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Mr. HARRISON. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the second bill reported by the Senator from Michigan.

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Board of Supervisors of Monroe County, Miss., and their successors and assigns to construct, maintain, and operate a free bridge and approaches thereto across the Tombigbee River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Old Cotton Gin Port, in the county of Monroe, in the State of Mississippi, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

Sec. 2. That the right to alter amond or recent this act is

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

REFERENCE OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE ON INTEROCEANIC CANALS

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, during the closing days of the last session, on a day when the calendar was called, a number of bills dealing with the Canal Zone which had been reported by the Committee on Interoceanic Canals were committed, some of them to the Judiciary Committee, some of them to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and others to the Committee on Finance. These bills are all related to each other and ought to be considered together. I think the action was taken because the situation was not thoroughly explained. I was not here myself and I presume probably no other member of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals was present. I think the action was inadvertently taken.

The bills ought all to be considered together. They were all prepared by a committee appointed to revise the laws of the Canal Zone. That committee employed an experienced codifier, one of the employees of the West Publishing Co., and the measures were all considered by a committee of lawyers and laymen of the Canal Zone. Upon their recommendation the Committee on Interoceanic Canals was polled and in that way recommended the enactment of the measures, but it was thought perhaps that sufficient care was not given to them. If the action which I suggest shall be taken, I shall see that the Committee on Interoceanic Canals at an early date gives consideration to the bills and returns them to the Senate.

Accordingly, I ask that the action taken by the Senate committing to the Committee on the Judiciary H. R. 7519, H. R. 7520, H. R. 7521, and H. R. 7523, and the action of the Senate in committing to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads H. R. 7514 and to the Committee on Finance

the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON OPERATION OF VETERANS' RELIEF LAWS

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a joint resolution coming from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 527) extending the time for filing the report of the joint committee to investigate the operation of the laws and regulations relating to the relief of veterans, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the time within which the joint committee to investigate the operation of the laws and regulations relating to the relief of veterans, created by section 701 of the legislative appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, approved June 30, 1932, shall report to the Senate and the House of Representatives, is hereby extended to and including the 3d day of March, 1933.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution. It simply extends the time for the joint committee to report from January 1 to March 3, 1933.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED COTTON

The VICE PRESIDENT. Morning business is closed.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I now renew my unanimous-consent request that the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 13607) to authorize the distribution of Government-owned cotton to the American National Red Cross and other organizations for relief of distress.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, when the matter was under discussion a few moments ago I asked that it go over until I could have an opportunity to read the bill. I have done so, and have now no objection to the request.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. KING. Mr. President, before consent is given for the consideration of the bill—and I may add that I think the Senator ought not to press it to-day, but that it ought to be considered by the committee-I should like him to make some explanation and tell us what disposition was made of the cotton heretofore obtained, what the cost of the bill will be, who is to pay for it, and what is the modus operandi by which the cost of this cotton-which, as I am told, will be perhaps forty or fifty million dollars-is to be met.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I quote from the statement made on the floor of the House, on page 711 of the RECORD, by Mr. Jones, a Representative from Texas, who introduced the bill which was reported from the committee:

The testimony of the officers of the National Red Cross shows that these distributions were handled through 3,489 chapters of that these distributions were handled through 3,455 chapters of that organization, including 12,000 branches, in every State of the Union; that more than 4,000,000 families have been furnished with food and with clothing in that distribution; that the mills have handled it without any profit whatever; that the local com-mittees of the American Red Cross and volunteer committees have handled the making of garments in many instances without any expense at all, so that a very great percentage of the raw materials has been translated into actual forms of relief.

In a speech made by Mrs. Rogers, Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, she states:

My information is that only 20 per cent of the requests by the local chapters of the Red Cross have been filled. Early in December requests were approved by the Red Cross for 52,021,-557 yards of cotton cloth, and in addition purchases of underwear, hosiery, overalls, trousers, and knickers, which total 1,306,508 dozen. The Red Cross estimates that this cloth and clothing is needed by 4,202,267 families.

And she goes on to cite the testimony of Col. John Barton

Mr. President, the Senator from Utah knows that I have frequently opposed measures putting the Federal Govern- Senate.

H. R. 7515 be vacated and that the bills be recommitted to | ment into the business of looking after the general welfare. but in this instance the action taken last year has been so beneficial, the need is so great during the winter-which threatens to be a very severe one—particularly for comforts and blankets, that I hope the Senator will not object to the immediate consideration of the bill. The actual cost to the Government is not connected with the action of the Red Cross, but only in losing the value of the cotton which we bought and for which there is no market at the present

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President-

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, everybody realizes that this is a proper measure, but last year the trouble with a similar authorizing act was that under it Congress was required to pay the entire value of the cotton and the difference between what was owed on the cotton by the Farm Board and what it received at the market price was turned back to the board and became a part of the board's revolving fund. The Senator will probably recall that the Senate would not agree to that, and it was changed in the appropriation bill.

In order to prevent any such situation at this time I ask the Senator if he will accept an amendment striking out, on page 2 of the bill, lines 19, 20, and 21 and the remainder of the sentence on line 22.

Mr. BINGHAM. I have no objection to that amendment. Mr. McKELLAR. Then, I ask unanimous consent that that amendment may be agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill has not as yet been laid before the Senate. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Connecticut that the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry be discharged from the further consideration of the bill and that it be laid before the Senate.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Tennessee to explain the significance of his motion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield for that purpose?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator will notice on page 2 the

The Federal Farm Board is authorized to cancel such part of its loans to such corporation as equals the proportionate part of said loans represented by the cotton delivered hereunder.

That is all right, but the money will have to be appropriated by the Congress later in order to accomplish that purpose. Under this bill the Congress will have to appropriate not only the money for that, but the difference between what they have borrowed on it and the market price of the cotton and to return that difference into the revolving fund of the Farm Board. It is not my desire to turn any more money into the Farm Board's revolving fund, and I think that was the view of the Senate last time. So, in my judgment, we ought to amend this bill so as to make certain that the same course will be followed as was followed last year in the case of a similar measure.

Mr. BINGHAM. I have no objection to that, Mr. Presi-

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I think if that is done, it will be unfair to the Federal Farm Board. I do not see why the Federal Farm Board should incur a loss by giving this cotton away and then be charged up with it, with the result that some Senators upon the floor of the Senate later will say, "Here is what the Federal Farm Board have lost. They have squandered this money."

Therefore I think the proposal is unjust. Why not leave the matter just the way the House has it?

Mr. BINGHAM. Will not the Senator permit us to get the bill up first, and then discuss the amendments?

Mr. SMOOT. I thought it was up.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request? If the request is granted, that will bring the bill before the up for consideration without further effort to clarify its provisions and make known its implications. No opportunity has been given Senators to examine the bill, and it comes to the floor of the Senate without a report of the committee and without the committee, as I am advised, having had an opportunity to consider it. I am informed that there are members of the Agriculture Committee who have not even heard of the bill. Not infrequently the Senate is asked to pass measures calling for large appropriations and dealing with important if not vital questions without knowing anything about the proposed measures or what their effects would be. There is too much hasty and ill-considered legislation, and the result is that Congress is frequently called upon to attempt to rectify serious mistakes made and to avert, so far as possible, impending evils flowing from such legislation. Often the passage of measures is urged by appeals to the emotions of Senators and by presenting facts which on their face seem to warrant prompt action. There are too many so-called emergency measures and emotional propositions submitted to legislative bodies. That is particularly true in periods of depression such as that in which the people now find themselves.

May I remark in passing that the present unfortunate economic situation creates demands for legislation and large appropriations, and under such conditions Congress should act with prudence and should not be swept away by emotional appeals or induced to pass bills without a most careful examination of their provisions and an understanding of their consequences.

At the last session of Congress a measure was passed that called for a large appropriation to discharge claims against wheat and cotton which had been purchased by the Federal Farm Board and were held by so-called stabiliza-tion corporations. The adventure of the Federal Farm Board into wheat and cotton speculation had resulted disastrously, and the measure referred to had the effect of relieving the Federal Farm Board and its subsidiaries of obligations which had been created in the execution of the unwise and unsound policies of the Federal Farm Board and its subsidiaries. These so-called stabilization corporationscreatures of the Federal Farm Board-were owing millions of dollars upon wheat and cotton which had been purchased by them and which they were holding at mounting costs. As stated, these adventures into speculative fields were in violation of every business principle and wholly inconsistent with the purpose for which the Federal Farm Board was created. It was contended by some of the proponents of the measure that the distribution of large quantities of wheat and cotton held by the board and its stabilization corporations enabled the Farm Board to realize a credit upon the \$500,000,000 which it had obtained from the Government. The holding of this grain and cotton materially increased the liens and charges upon the same, and would tend to diminish their value and reduce the ultimate amount which might be realized from the sale of the same. The original project was intended to make a better showing for the Farm Board by crediting it with the cost of the wheat and cotton, and not entering upon the books the depreciation in the value of the commodity since purchased, together with the charges for storage, insurance, and the liens upon the same created by the stabilization corporations which had borrowed from commercial banks and directly or indirectly pledging the cotton and the wheat for the payment of the same.

As Senators recall, the Farm Board and its stabilization corporations became gamblers in wheat and cotton, and by their improper and wholly unsound policies lost several hundred million dollars of the funds of the \$500,000,000 appropriated by Congress. The Cotton Stabilization Corporation purchased millions of dollars worth of cotton and has lost enormous sums in its attempts to advance or maintain prices.

As I am advised, substantially all the cotton now held by it has charges on account of millions of dollars borrowed from commercial institutions and growing out of storage, insurance, and other charges. The cotton if sold to-day would

Mr. KING. I hope that this measure may not be taken of for consideration without further effort to clarify its prosions and make known its implications. No opportunity as been given Senators to examine the bill, and it comes the floor of the Senate without a report of the committee.

The bill before us, as I understand its terms, will call for several millions of dollars out of the Treasury of the United States in order to free the cotton from the liens and charges against it. In a way this bill is an appropriation to the Federal Farm Board and augments the \$500,000,000 heretofore appropriated by Congress to that voracious Federal instrumentality. This bill in effect is to enable the Federal Farm Board to obtain an appropriation, or at least a credit, to which it is not entitled and to conceal or minimize the losses resulting from its unsound policies and maladministration.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President-

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to his colleague?

Mr. KING. I will in a moment when I complete the thought I am attempting to express.

It seems to me that we should treat this transaction-if we are to go forward along the lines suggested in the billas a purchase by the Government from the Federal Farm Board of the amount of cotton provided in the bill, and then credit the Federal Farm Board only with the value of the cotton at the day of its delivery to the Red Cross, less, of course, all advances made by the Government in the payment of liens, warehouse charges, insurance, and so forth. It may be that the cotton will not sell for sufficient to meet all of the liens, charges, and so forth, in which event, of course, no credit should be allowed the Federal Farm Board, but, upon the contrary, there should be a charge against the revolving fund, and the amount of the deficit should be subtracted from any sum or amount which the Federal Farm Board now claims to hold either in its own coffers or in the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. President, this method of legislating to me is unwise. As I have indicated, it is an imperfect effort to shield the Federal Farm Board, or at least cover up its losses. If Congress desires to further aid the unemployed, I would very much prefer to make a direct appropriation for that purpose. There are thousands of farmers who are holding their cotton. If the Government is to furnish cotton to the Red Cross to aid the unemployed, then would it not be better to purchase the cotton and thus help the farmers who have cotton for sale? It would stimulate prices and, as I have stated, would be of advantage to the cotton farmers.

Before the bill is taken up for consideration some of its terms which are not clear should be made more specific and certain; and I suggest to the Senator that he accept amendments along the lines indicated, in which event I shall not object to the consideration of the bill, although I think the theory of the bill is not sound.

Mr. BINGHAM. I shall be glad to accept the amendments.
Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The senior Senator from Utah. Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, has consent for the consideration of the bill been granted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Not yet.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, either my colleague [Mr. King] does not understand the amendments offered by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] or else I do not understand them. The Senator from Tennessee has just handed me his copy of the bill, and I want to call the attention of the Senate to the amendments.

The first amendment is found in section 3. Section 3 reads, in part, as follows—I shall not read it all, but down to line 22:

In so far as cotton is delivered to relief agencies by the Cotton Stabilization Corporation under this act the Federal Farm Board is authorized to cancel such part of its loans to such corporation as equals the proportionate part of said loans represented by the cotton delivered hereunder, less the current market value of the cotton delivered.

That is stricken out, as well as these words:

And to deduct the amount of such loans canceled from the amount of the revolving fund established by the agricultural marketing act.

Then on page 3, in the same section, the Senator from Tennessee desires, beginning on line 6, to strike out "and for meeting interest payments on commercial or intermediatecredit bank loans." After striking out those words, it would read:

Carrying and handling charges, and-

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it. Mr. MOSES. Is the bill before the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is not before the Senate. The unanimous-consent request has not yet been granted.

Mr. MOSES. Then we are following the usual senatorial practice of debating something that is not before the

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I object to the consideration of the bill at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made. The calendar is in order.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President-

The VICE PRESIDENT. Let the first bill on the calendar be stated. Then the Senator will be recognized.

The first business on the calendar was the bill (S. 268) to amend subdivision (c) of section 4 of the immigration act of 1924, as amended.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Let that go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 436, Order of Business 671, to amend the national prohibition act, as amended and supplemented, in respect to the definition of intoxicating liquor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the title

of the bill.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 436) to amend the national prohibition act, as amended and supplemented, in respect to the definition of intoxicating liquor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is reported adversely. Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The motion now made by the Senator from Connecticut is not debatable at the time it is being made?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is correct.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. May I ask the indulgence of the Senate to ask the Senator from Connecticut a ques-

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Does the Senator expect to have this bill disposed of now?

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, my optimism is great, but I have heard sundry murmurings around the Capitol that make me fear that it might not be; but I hope it may

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I ask to be indulged in a brief statement.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Arkansas is recognized.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, just a day or two ago the House of Representatives passed a bill imposing a tax on beer and increasing the legalized alcoholic content of beer.

By action of the Senate yesterday that bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and it is expected that the committee will consider the bill and make a prompt report, so that the Senate will have the opportunity of disposing of the measure within a reasonable and short time.

There is no disposition upon the part of anyone for whom I speak to delay unduly the consideration of the legislation referred to. As everyone must realize, there is a constitutional or legal question involved in the legislation, and for that reason the House measure has been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A similar question arises in connection with this bill. Believing that no wholesome end will be accomplished by taking up the bill of the Senator from Connecticut at this juncture, and that the same question arises on his bill relating to its constitutionality, I shall vote first against proceeding to the consideration of the bill; and if the bill be taken up by the Senate, if the motion of the Senator should prevail notwithstanding my objection to proceeding with it on the motion, I shall then move to commit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary.

I thank the Senate for indulging me to make this state-

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make a brief statement.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President-

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the Senator from Connecticut making a brief statement? The Chair hears none. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Montana for a question?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, it is reported that the Senator from Connecticut has in mind, if the bill should be taken up for consideration, substituting the House bill for consideration, or making a motion to the effect that everything after the enacting clause be stricken out and the House bill be substituted. Has the Senator such procedure in mind?

Mr. BINGHAM. Not exactly, Mr. President. I shall explain in a moment what would be my policy in case we take up the bill. I ask the indulgence of the Senate for just a few moments.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That request has been granted. CROP PRODUCTION AND HARVESTING LOANS

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President-

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. SMITH. Time is so essential to a bill in which I was interested yesterday, in connection with which the Senator from Connecticut gave notice of a motion for reconsideration, that I ask the Senator if he will not withdraw that motion and let the bill be disposed of.

Mr. BINGHAM. I am willing to withdraw it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senator from Connecticut withdraws his motion to reconsider the vote whereby Senate bill 5160 was passed.

Mr. GRAMMER. Mr. President-

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. BINGHAM. For what purpose?

Mr. GRAMMER. A statement.
Mr. BINGHAM. I can not yield for a statement, since this motion is not debatable.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Connecticut declines to yield at this time. The Senator from Washington can be recognized later.

AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, when the House passed the Collier bill a few days ago I had hoped that it might receive prompt consideration by the Senate. I had no desire to take advantage of the fact that there have been pending on the calendar ever since the 3d day of May two bills dealing with the same subject, which we tried, unsuccessfully, last May and last July, to get before the Senate. I had hoped that we might get prompt action on the Collier bill. However, I understand that it is the purpose to refer the Collier bill first to the Judiciary Committee and then to the Committee on Finance.

Believing that that will lead to very considerable delay, which in a short session would make it impossible to secure any action at all until the end of this Congress, and hoping that we might secure an agreement to take up one of these two bills and secure action on it in the near future, I have made this motion.

I do not desire to make any remarks derogatory to any committee, least of all of the Judiciary Committee. I do not wish my remarks to be applicable to any one person; but a year ago, on the 17th of December, I expressed to the chairman of the Judiciary Committee on the floor of the Senate the hope that the committee would hold hearings on some of my proposed amendments to the Constitution; and I stated that I hoped the hearings would be held—

At an early date, in order, this being the long session of Congress, that we may have an opportunity for debating, under the rules of the Senate, at an appropriate time this question and similar questions closely related to it.

The chairman of the committee then very courteously replied that he would refer the bill to a subcommittee, and said:

If the Senator who submits it is anxious for a hearing and the appointment of a subcommittee, I have no doubt that the request will be granted without any delay whatever.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. Norris], the chairman of the committee, kept his word, and promptly appointed a subcommittee in the latter part of December, a few days after making that remark. He had some little difficulty in getting Members to serve on it. Some of the Members who were appointed stated that they did not regard it as an important matter, and declined to serve. Others were appointed in their place, however, and I pressed for prompt and early hearings; but, Mr. President, no hearings were held until the 14th day of April, four months later.

The Judiciary Committee have had before them bills for the modification of the Volstead Act, one introduced by the Senator from New York proposing that physicians be given certain privileges which they ought to have, and others. They have had bills before them for years in regard to modification, as well as resolutions in regard to repeal; and, so far as I know, never have reported any of them out.

The subcommittee appointed to consider some of the measures for repeal did hold hearings in April, and perhaps some in the early part of May. The chairman of the subcommittee, the distinguished junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. Blaine], then endeavored to get a meeting of the subcommittee of five to make a report to the full committee. His subcommittee of five consisted of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. Herbert] and myself, both sympathetic with the object of the repeal resolution, and three Senators generally classified as drys, not sympathetic.

The drys did not attend the meeting of the committee, and it was impossible to secure a quorum. Another effort was made, and no quorum was present, so the subcommittee made no report to the full committee. Instead of our getting a chance to debate the matter during the long session, no report has yet come from that committee on repeal resolutions introduced more than a year ago. Is it strange that I should like to bring the matter out on the floor and get it settled?

I congratulate the Democratic party on the very frank and clear nature of their platform in this regard. Their plank met my approval, as I stated on the floor of the Senate and elsewhere. I regret that the plank of my own party was not as clear and concise and satisfactory as was the Democratic plank. The country approved their plank by enormous majorities. It contained a definite promise for immediate modification of the Volstead Act to permit the manufacture and sale of beer.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President-

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Fess in the chair). Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. BINGHAM. In just a moment. The House has acted with extraordinary rapidity and promptness, and it is very unusual to get an important matter through in December of a short session. I am pressing the pending motion only

because I fear that if this matter goes to the Committee on the Judiciary, it being a House bill, hearings will be held by that committee, which will drag along; it will then go to the Finance Committee, and hearings will be held there, and it will drag along, and we will be lucky if it gets back here by the middle of February. Even if it got back by the first of February, we would be extraordinarily lucky, and everyone knows that with appropriation bills pressing a highly controversial matter of this kind could not possibly be gotten through the Senate before the 4th of March. It is for that reason that I am pressing that the matter may be made the unfinished business of the Senate at this time. There is a bill on the calendar which can be taken up.

In answer to the question of the Senator from Montana, may I say that I had intended to substitute the text of the Collier bill, but I learn that the first two or three paragraphs of that bi'll deal with a revenue matter; and, therefore, it would not be in order for the bill to be attached to a Senate bill. However, on the statute books of the United States at the present time there is provision for a satisfactory tax on beer of \$6 a barrel, which would yield more revenue than the bill passed in the House, under which the tax would be only \$5 a barrel. I believe there would be no difficulty whatever in collecting the \$6 tax. That was the opinion expressed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Therefore, there is necessarily no object in considering the first section of the Collier bill; and it would be my purpose to offer the remaining sections in lieu of my bill.

The necessity of taking testimony in regard to the constitutionality would not seem to be as important as it would be if the House committee had not taken a large amount of testimony on this subject, and if the Senate Committee on Manufactures had not within a year taken testimony covering 574 printed pages on the question of modification of the Volstead Act to permit the manufacture and sale of beer of an alcoholic content of 3.2 per cent by weight. Since the committee, under the able chairmanship of the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. La Follette], has spent so much time on the bill and heard so much testimony, I can see nothing to be gained by having further hearings and more delay in the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Finance.

Now I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, does not the Senator think it is only fair to say, in justification of the delays by the Judiciary Committee, that prior to the party conventions in June last there was an overwhelming majority in both the House and the Senate against any proposal to modify the Volstead law? It seems to me that it is not fair to let the record stand, as the Senator portrays it, of delay and postponement on the part of the Committee on the Judiciary, when it was apparent that there was merely a handful of votes in this Chamber and the other Chamber in favor of modification prior to the time of the political conventions.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I yield to my friend from Massachusetts in his statement, but may I remind him that there was an election on the 8th of November, and that since that time Congress has been in session nearly a month and nothing has as yet come from the Judiciary Committee on the subject?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I concur and agree with the Senator that it is time now for prompt action, and I commend the House for having acted as promptly as it has acted. I sincerely hope the Senate will follow the example set by the House, and I am prepared to cooperate in every way to the end that speedy action may be had. The country earnestly desires this measure to be disposed of without delay.

Mr. BINGHAM. These matters have been before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary for years, and certain hearings were held on them last April. It would have been perfectly possible for them to have carried out the mandate of the people of the United States by promptly reporting out at least one of the repeal measures within a week or two after the opening of this session of Congress; but there has

been no evidence that one is coming out in the near future, although we hear that one is likely to come out.

Mr. President, while I would like to see a repeal measure passed first and gotten out of the way, there is no repeal resolution on the calendar. There is a bill on the calendar for the modification of the Volstead Act, on which long hearings have been held. I do not believe there is anyone in this Chamber who does not know to-day whether he is going to vote for 3.2 per cent beer or against it. Hearings and delay will not get us anywhere. I want an opportunity to get prompt action. If we send the matter to the Committee on the Judiciary, there will be long delay if they hold hearings, and there is nothing to prevent them doing so, the chairman of the committee, in an interview given out yesterday, saying it was the custom of the committee to hold hearings whenever they were requested.

The Senator from Massachusetts, who is entirely sympathetic with me in this matter, and with whose position I am sympathetic, knows that the drys are determined that this bill shall not pass. He knows that the drys have announced they are going to do everything they can to prevent the will of the people as expressed in the November election being carried out. He knows there are in this body certain very eminent Senators who are earnestly for the dry cause, contrary to his belief and to my belief, and it is to be expected that they will use every means within their power, naturally, in accordance with their position and their belief, to postpone such consideration. Therefore I hope the pending motion may prevail.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Bingham] that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 436) to amend the national prohibition act, as amended and supplemented, in respect to the definition of intoxicating liquor.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. STEIWER (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. Bratton], who is unavoidably detained from the Chamber. If he were present, I believe he would vote "nay." If I were at liberty to vote, I should vote "yea."

May I state that my colleague [Mr. McNary] is unavoidably detained on account of illness?

Mr. SWANSON (when his name was called). Has the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. Glenn] voted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That Senator has not voted. Mr. SWANSON. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Illinois. In his absence I withhold my vote. If I were permitted to vote, I should vote "nay."

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Hatfield]. I understand, however, that if he were present he would vote as I would vote. Therefore I consider myself at liberty to vote, and I vote "nay."

Mr. TYDINGS (when his name was called). On this vote I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. Metcalf]. I understand that if he were present he would vote the same as I shall vote, and I therefore vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BINGHAM. I have a general pair with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. Glass], which I transfer to the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. Kean], and vote "yea."

Mr. SHEPPARD. I desire to state that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN] and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BROUSSARD] are necessarily detained on official business.

I wish also to state that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. Bratton], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Neely], and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Long] are necessarily out of the city. I am not informed how these Senators would vote on this question.

Mr. TRAMMELL. My colleague the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. Fletcher] is necessarily detained from the Senate on account of illness.

Mr. HARRISON. I desire to state that my colleague the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. Stephens] is necessarily detained at his home by illness.

Mr. HASTINGS. I desire to announce that the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. Hebert] has a pair with the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. Fletcher]. If the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. Hebert] were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas (after having voted in the negative). I have a pair with the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Reed]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. Stephens], and allow my vote to stand.

Mrs. CARAWAY. I have a pair with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. Barbour], which I transfer to the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. Pittman], and vote "nay." I understand that if the junior Senator from New Jersey were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. COSTIGAN. The junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Neely] is unavoidably absent. He has authorized me to state that if present he would vote "nay."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I desire to announce that the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. Brookhart] is absent on account of illness.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Fess). I am advised that a special pair has been arranged on this question between the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. Metcalf] and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Hatfield]. If present, the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Hatfield] would vote "nay," and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. Metcalf] would vote "yea."

I also desire to announce a special pair on this question between the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Walcott] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. Brookhart]. If present, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Walcott] would vote "yea," and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. Brookhart] would vote "nav."

I also wish to announce the following general pairs:

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Keyes] with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Long]; and

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. Goldsborough] with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Neely].

The result was announced—yeas 23, nays 48, as follows:

YEAS-23 Bingham Dill Tydings Grammer Oddle Blaine Wagner Walsh, Mass. Reynolds Schall Hawes Johnson Bulkley Watson Coolidge Shortridge La Follette Copeland Wheeler Trammell NAYS-48 Hastings Patterson Ashurst Cohen Austin Bailey Connally Costigan Hayden Howell Robinson, Ark. Robinson, Ind. Sheppard Shipstead Smith Bankhead Couzens Hull Kendrick Barkley Dickinson King Black Fess Frazier Logan McGill Smoot Borah Thomas, Idaho Thomas, Okla. Bulow Byrnes George McKellar Gore Vandenberg Walsh, Mont. Norbeck Capper Caraway Hale Norris Nye Harrison White Carey NOT VOTING-25 Glenn McNary Stephens Barbour Bratton Goldsborough Metcalf Swanson Townsend Brookhart Hatfield Pittman Broussard Hebert Walcott Reed Schuyler Kean Keyes Fletcher Long Steiwer

So the Senate refused to proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 436.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Is it now in order to move to refer to a committee the bill of the Senator from Connecticut?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair thinks such a motion could not be made, because the bill is not before the Senate.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. That was my impression and the reason I asked the question.

Mr. President, it is perfectly apparent what the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BINGHAM] is attempting to do. He is still trying to gain some sort of partisan advantage by attempting to bring up a beer bill under conditions when every Senator knows it can not be promptly disposed of. There is no disposition, so far as I know, on this side of the Chamber to delay unfairly the consideration of this legislation. We are interested in a report from the Judiciary Committee for the reason that a conclusion by the Committee on Manufactures as to the constitutionality of the measure does not carry that binding force and effect which is carried by a report from the law committee of the Senate. In making that statement I cast no reflection on the Committee on Manufactures or any member of it. Every Senator entertains personal affection as well as sincere esteem for the able Senators who compose that committee.

But in this connection it may be pointed out that the ruse of the Senator from Connecticut in having a judicial or legal question of controlling significance affecting legislation passed on by the Committee on Manufactures rather than by the Judiciary Committee warrants the Senate and those who recognize not only their obligation to party platform but also their obligation to the supreme law of this land, the Constitution of the United States, in asking a reference of these measures to the Committee on the Judiciary. I have no authority to speak for that committee. I am not a member of the committee. It probably is the only important committee of the Senate upon which it has not been my privilege to serve during the long period that I have been honored by being a Member of this great body. But I know the membership of the committee, and I feel warranted in declaring that prompt consideration will be given to the subject and that action will be taken in a reasonable

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President-

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Would the Senator be willing, in the event it is discovered later that there is an unreasonable delay and an attempt to filibuster this bill by holding it in the committee, to move to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Beyond any question. I hold myself and the party to which I belong committed to the policy of passing upon this question, and I carry that responsibility unhesitatingly and with resolution. I would not be willing at this juncture, merely because there has been delay in previous sessions of Congress upon the part of committees to report upon this or other legislation, to make the suggestion or cast the reflection that there is a possibility that the great Committee on the Judiciary will not measure up to the very hightest standards of responsibility and duty.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President-

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield.

Mr. ASHURST. The speech of the able Senator from Arkansas is worthy of the best traditions of the Senate. What I am about to say now I may say without embarrassment because I am not a member of the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary which is considering this subject. I am able to say that the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, Mr. Norris, assembled the committee at once when this session of the Congress convened and appointed a subcommittee consisting of members who for diligence and for learning in the law are not eclipsed by anyone. I have but to mention their names—Blaine, Borah, Hebert, Walsh of Montana, and Dill. For legal attainment and for diligence in public service no better committee could have been selected.

That subcommittee with unremitting zeal has been at work, and is now at work, on the question of repeal of the eighteenth amendment.

The Senator from Arkansas, in my judgment, demonstrated true statesmanship when he asked that the Judiciary Committee consider the beer bill because there is, as every Senator must know, a grave constitutional question involved.

Mr. COUZENS and Mr. BLAINE addressed the Chair. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield first to the Senator from Michigan and then I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. COUZENS. I appreciate the fact that the Senator from Arkansas is devoting his attention to the Judiciary Committee, but does not the Senator also believe the Committee on Finance has jurisdiction over the matter of revenues?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Without doubt, and I intend to speak of that. That is a phase of the subject I had not yet reached, and if the Senate will indulge me for just a few moments I would like to go into that aspect of it, particularly with reference to the policy announced by the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. COUZENS. May I say that I pleaded with the Senator from Connecticut yesterday not to do this very thing until the Finance Committee had an opportunity to consider the revenue features of the bill. I want to make that a matter of record.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield now to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arkansas first permit me to answer the remark of the Senator from Michigan in regard to my action?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Very well.

Mr. BINGHAM. May I say to the Senator that in the bill which I asked to have taken up to-day there are no revenue features whatever. It is merely a difference in the single figure in the so-called Volstead Act.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. That is the very point to which I intend to address myself, but before doing so I wish to extend the courtesy of yielding to my friend, the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. BLAINE. I thank the Senator for yielding. I wish to make just a suggestion in relation to what the Senator has said respecting the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. As I read the bill there is no constitutional question raised by the bill. There is no question in the bill which requires the attention of the Judiciary Committee. It is purely a revenue act, of course, imposing certain fines or penalties for violation, no different, however, than similar penal provisions in other revenue acts. The constitutionality of the bill, in my opinion, can not be brought into question because it has nothing to do with the proposition as I conceive it. In other words, the Volstead Act is merely an enforcement measure. The proposed bill would amend the Volstead Act and to that extent only does the Congress propose to affect the eighteenth amendment.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. All that the Senator from Wisconsin has said is true; but it is also true that there arises in the mind of every Senator, whether he be a so-called wet or a so-called dry, a question as to whether the alcoholic content in beer provided for in the bill in fact constitutes it an intoxicating beverage and therefore disregards the Constitution. There is no escaping that fact. Every Senator knows that is an accurate statement of the fact.

Now, let me address myself to the remarks of the Senator from Connecticut. He has assumed that the virtue in his motion lies in the fact that he proposes to eliminate from the substitute—the House bill—those provisions which relate to revenue. Mr. President, one of the most important features of the legislation, and I might say at this time perhaps the most important feature, is the revenue feature contained in the House bill. To eliminate that feature

would be to divide the subject matter of the legislation, prolong the controversy that will arise over its passage, and probably defeat the enactment of revenue legislation at this session, even though the beer bill in its naked terms and without revenue provisions might be enacted into law.

In my judgment that shows the unwisdom of the strategy of the Senator from Connecticut. One of the primary justifications for this legislation is as a revenue measure. Everyone knows in general terms the condition of the United States Treasury. Everyone realizes that during the present session it may become necessary to find additional sources of revenue, sources in addition to beer. But to eliminate it now for the mere purpose of trying to embarrass some one or trying to make it appear that some Members of the Senate are not loyal to their party platform is poor strategy on the part of the Senator from Connecticut if he sincerely desires to pass beer legislation.

I yield now to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, the Senator from Arkansas probably did not hear me state that there were on the statute books of the United States to-day provisions which would produce a larger revenue than would be provided by the Collier bill.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I heard the Senator.

Mr. BINGHAM. And therefore the Senator is not fair in assuming that I am endeavoring to do away with the revenue feature. The revenue feature is in the law to-day and we do not need to consider any amendment to the revenue laws at all.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. O Mr. President, the Senator is right as to a revenue feature that he says has been in force during a period when beer with the alcoholic content proposed has not been regarded as a source of revenue; but everyone knows that the appropriate committee of the House took up this subject, considered it, worked out the details with respect to revenue legislation, and passed the bill; and now the Senator proposes to eliminate the most material and important feature of the bill. He will have to excuse me when he asks me to go along with him in that program.

Mr. BINGHAM. Very well, Mr. President. I realize—Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield first to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question. It appears to me that if the bill sponsored by the Senator from Connecticut should be taken up by the Senate and disposed of it would be in effect a substitute for the bill which has passed the House and is now before the Senate Judiciary Committee, and it seems to me it would be a duplication of effort and a waste of time to take it up.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. That is my impression.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. There is no reason to believe that the Judiciary Committee will not report back the House bill, so that the question will again come before the Senate.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Certainly.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I voted against the motion of the Senator from Connecticut because I thought we were wasting time here in taking this matter up now.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I concur in that opinion, and I think every Member of the Senate except the Senator from Connecticut knows that there is not the slightest chance of disposing of this legislation to-day.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President-

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. NORRIS. I should like to suggest to the Senator from Arkansas, right along the line of the question asked by the Senator from Minnesota, suppose we had taken up the bill of the Senator from Connecticut and had passed it, it would then have gone to the House of Representatives. They having already legislated and passed a bill on the subject, it would really be a discourtesy to the House of Representatives to pass a new bill when they had already legislated and

sent their bill to the Senate; and if they did anything, they would probably take the bill, strike out all after the enacting clause, put in the bill which they had already passed, and send it back here again.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. And we would be exactly where we are to-day.

Mr. NORRIS. We would be just exactly where we are now.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. And instead of promoting a decision respecting the legislation, the Senator from Connecticut would have contributed to unnecessary and unreasonable delay.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arkansas yield to me?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Will the Senator permit me to state, in his time, that his logic respecting this motion precisely paraphrases my own views? I consider that Michigan by direct referendum rendered a mandate in the recent election inferentially in favor of a constitutional liberalization of the Volstead Act, and specifically in favor of the submission of the repeal of the eighteenth amendment upon an appropriate basis. I propose promptly at this session to validate that mandate; but I do not propose to be driven into snap judgment without the benefit of an adequate study and report from the appropriate committees of the Senate. Snap judgment could hazard the validity and the success of the entire program. I propose to be sure of my constitutional ground; then I propose to proceed as indicated. This is not delay. It is merely a denial of the haste that makes waste.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I thank the Senator from Michigan. He has confirmed me in the consciousness that the position I am taking is correct.

I think, Mr. President, I have said all I desire to say on the subject.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President-

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. What is before the Senate?

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I want to ask the Chair if this debate is not proceeding by unanimous consent?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. It is.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The debate is proceeding by unanimous consent.

Mr. NORRIS. Then I want to submit a request for unanimous consent in behalf of the Senator from Washington [Mr. Grammer], who desires to address the Senate briefly. I ask unanimous consent that he may be permitted to do so.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I had addressed the Chair before the Senator from Nebraska rose for a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. NORRIS. But the Senator had not been recognized. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. BINGHAM. I understood that the Senator from Nebraska had submitted a parliamentary inquiry after I had addressed the Chair. I merely desire to make a few remarks in reply to what the Senator from Arkansas has said.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President-

Mr. NORRIS. I ask that my request be submitted to the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I desire to say that I would be delighted to hear from the Senator from Washington, and I am sure the Senate would; but it is a little unfair that the Senator from Connecticut, who has occupied about ninety-nine one hundredths of the time this morning, should want to speak again, and then for some of us here who desire to reply to the distinguished Senator from Connecticut to have our remarks broken into by a discussion of a matter totally different from that now under discussion. If the Senator from Connecticut speaks again, I shall want to get the

floor, or some other Senator on this side will want to get the floor to discuss the particular question. I have no objection if the Senator from Washington now wishes to speak, and, then, if the Senator from Connecticut wants to speak, we can follow him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. Norris] that the Senator from Washington [Mr. Grammer] be permitted to address the Senate? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Washington is recognized.

DEBT MORATORIUM-NOTICE OF A BILL

Mr. GRAMMER. Mr. President, in view of the tremendous emergency extant, which has impeded all business relations, which is depriving the people of their right to maintain themselves, which is causing many thoughtful ones to ponder other forms of government, which is defeating every proposed measure to combat it, I wish to serve notice that soon after the holiday recess I expect to introduce for the consideration of the Senate a proposal that the Congress shall declare a 12-month moratorium over all existing contracts and obligations of every kind and nature, with few exceptions

The far-reaching relief of such a proposal is evident. Timid ones may say it is unconstitutional and that it can not be done. The answer is, the people are suffering and the people are more powerful than the law.

I trust that Senators will have the courage to fight even to digging the trenches to alleviate the suffering which, sir, is humiliating this proud Nation.

AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, my genial friend the Senator from Arkansas, the eminent leader of the Democratic Party in the Senate, has endeavored to ascribe to me some—

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Connecticut may be permitted to address the Senate at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Connecticut is recognized.

Mr. BINGHAM. I always yield to my masters, Mr. President

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. BINGHAM. I hope the Senator will not do that. I only desire to address myself to those Senators who are present

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Oklahoma for the purpose he suggests?

Mr. BINGHAM. I do not yield for that purpose. I know that many of my friends in the Senate are at luncheon, and I do not desire to bring them from it. I merely wanted to remind my friend, the eminent Senator from Arkansas, who ascribed to me motives which seemed to him entirely proper and admirable, that I have been, for nearly two years and a half, trying to get this matter before the Senate. Struggling up hill, with various adverse votes from time to time is not a pleasant procedure, but when his party went on record as advocating what is known as immediate beer last July I was delighted. I made no effort to make fun of the Democratic Party for doing that at that time. On the contrary, I made every effort to take advantage of the then legislative situation to get a beer bill adopted as an amendment to a bill which had to go back to the other House. After the election, when we came back here in December, I made no effort to take away from the Democratic Party that which rightfully belonged to it by reason of the election; namely, the thanks of the country for promoting immediate modification of the Volstead Act. I sat here patiently all during the month of December without making any move at all, hoping that the Judiciary Committee would report one of the bills which has been before them for 10 years and more past, but nothing has happened. Now we

see that the bill which has come over from the House is going to be referred to two important committees of the Senate, where hearings will be held.

May I remind the Senator, who accuses me of trying to divorce the revenue feature from the bill, that being its most important provision, that there was no necessity whatever for a revenue feature's being in the House bill, except, so far as I am able to judge, without casting any aspersions upon any committee at the other end of the Capitol, that the Judiciary Committee of the other body that might have reported it without a revenue clause, was not disposed to deal with the question of prohibition in the manner which the people of the United States expressed themselves as favoring on the 8th of last November.

The Ways and Means Committee were more disposed to grant the wishes of the majority in that regard, and naturally they put into their bill a revenue proposal. One of the members of the committee presented a minority report against the bill because, he said, it was not a revenue bill properly at all; that it was a bill that should have come from the Judiciary Committee; and that was his excuse for voting against the measure.

As a matter of fact, the present laws on the statute books of the United States—which I am sure my friend, the eminent Senator from Arkansas, will not claim have been vitiated or invalidated by any previous action of the Congress—impose a higher tax and will produce a greater revenue from the modification of the Volstead Act than will the bill which came over to us from the House. Therefore it seems to me that it is not quite fair for him to accuse me of trying to do away with one of the most important features of the law, since the passage of the remainder of the Collier bill without section 1 would produce a larger revenue than to insert any revenue features in the bill.

That was all I endeavored to explain, Mr. President. I am sorry that it embarrassed anyone. I was glad to see that there were certain of those who have been laboring ardently in this vineyard for some years who voted "yea" even though the rest of their friends on the other side of the aisle had all agreed to vote "nay."

There is one other matter to which I desire to refer, Mr. President, and that is that in the dialogue which occurred just before the Senator from Washington [Mr. Grammer] addressed the Senate there was a statement in regard to something said by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. Shipstead] to the effect that the action which I propose would not lead to any gaining of time at all. It was said that if the bill which I had asked the Senate to consider had been passed and sent to the House they would have substituted their own bill for it and then returned it, and we would then be just where we are to-day.

May I call his attention to the fact that that would not be the case? It would not be necessary to refer that bill to a committee; a simple motion in the Senate that the Senate agree to the House amendment would be all that would be necessary, if the Senate is pleased with the Collier bill, and we might then have modification of the Volstead Act within the early days of January. But, Mr. President, thanks to the action which has just been taken by the Senate, with the wisdom of which I have no quarrel, for I do not quarrel with the action of the majority, the question of getting any modification of the Volstead Act has been postponed for some time to come.

There was a statement made by a distinguished Democrat, in the excitement following the 8th of November, that we might have beer by Christmas. That has gone by the board this morning.

Some one hoped we might have beer by New Year's. That has also gone into the discard. It has been suggested that we might have beer with which to celebrate St. Valentine's Day; but that has gone into the discard, because it is obvious that the Finance Committee and the Judiciary Committee can not possibly finish by that time their learned hearings on the constitutionality of 3.2 per cent beer. Certainly it is a testimony to the judicial aspect of the members of that

committee that they are the only committee in the Senate that can determine whether or not good, wholesome beer is intoxicating.

I should like to be present when the committee make that decision. Nothing would give me greater joy than to see them testing good, wholesome beer and deciding whether or not it was intoxicating. That is the question before them. That is the great constitutional question which the Committee on Manufactures, under the able leadership of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. La Follette], from the vicinity of Milwaukee-where they certainly know more about those things than they do in the Judiciary Committeewere not able to determine.

Mr. President, it is indeed sad that we can not have beer by St. Valentine's Day, nor possibly by Washington's Birthday. I fear, in fact, that we can not have it until the entire benefit therefrom shall duly be laid at the door of the next Congress, which was elected on a proper platform, and which, having majorities in both bodies and a member of the dominant party at the head of the Government, will undoubtedly give it to us in time, let us hope, for next Christmas, if not for the Fourth of July. [Manifestations of applause in the galleries.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. There must be no demonstrations in the galleries.

ARMY AND OTHER NOMINATIONS

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I do not rise for the purpose of replying to the dirge just sung by my friend the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BINGHAM]. He has spoken mournfully, and I think his sadness is not justified under the circumstances. The committees will report in due time.

I rise for the purpose of asking unanimous consent, as in executive session, for the consideration of certain executive nominations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Let them be stated.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. They are sundry military nominations. The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] is absent. He requested me some days ago to submit this request in the event it became practicable to do so. The only general officers on the list reported are in the reserve; and, as is well known, they are initially chosen or recommended by the organizations of the State guard. I ask unanimous consent for their consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I shall not object, of course, because I understand it is part of the program that the naval and military promotions are to go through pro forma. I wanted to ask, however, in view of a vote taken by the Senate the other day in which an executive session was denied, and in view of the fact that I have either seen it in the press or heard it rumored that some sort of a committee had been appointed, I think by the Democratic caucus, headed by the Senator from Arkansas-

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. An informal committee was selected by myself, as chairman of the Democratic conference, to consider the question as to whether these nominations come within the rule of action that had been set up.

Mr. WATSON. That is to say, only the nominations to which the Senator now refers and those that the Senator from California [Mr. Shortridge] will bring to the attention of the Senate?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. There is one other nomination that I was just about to bring to the attention of the Senate. That is the nomination of G. Wallace W. Hanger to be a member of the Board of Mediation for a term expiring five years after January 1, 1933. An exception is asked respecting that, because, under the railway labor

Mr. WATSON. It dies with the limitation.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Yes; it expires on the 31st of the present month, and under the language of the act he can not function after that time.

Mr. WATSON. I understand that.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. So I am asking that Mr. Hanger's nomination be confirmed as in open executive session

Mr. WATSON. I think, because of the act, that is entirely appropriate; but I was just wondering whether or not the action of the Democratic caucus in the appointment of this committee by the chairman, the able leader on the other side, finally fixes the limitation within which we may act in the future as to confirmations.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, the committee, as I have stated, is informal. It acts only on behalf of the conference. My understanding from the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNary] was that the question of proceeding otherwise on nominations probably will not be again raised during the session.

Mr. WATSON. I shall interpose no objection to the request of the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield.

Mr. COUZENS. Should not the matter go first to the Committee on Interstate Commerce to pass on those members?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. There is only one. If the Senator insists upon it, I would not object to that nomination's going to the committee; but it would carry the matter over until after the end of the term, and I think there is no possible objection to this nomination. I have looked up the nominee's record.

Mr. WATSON. If the Senator will permit me, when the term of Mr. Hanger, or any other member of the Board of Mediation, expires, that ends it. He can not hold on.

Mr. COUZENS. I understand. Mr. WATSON. Therefore, he can not function as a member of the board. Inasmuch as the Senator and I, as members of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, hitherto have voted to confirm Mr. Hanger, and his service, as I understand, has been entirely satisfactory, I personally have no objection to his confirmation at this time.

Mr. MOSES. Does that mean that the board can not function?

Mr. WATSON. No; it does not mean that the board can not function.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. It does not mean that the board can not function; but the railway labor act is very peculiar. It is different from almost any other statute. It does mean that at a time when there are more cases for mediation than perhaps at any other time in recent yearssomething like 300—this member and the one who operates with him will both be unable to function.

I do not think there can be any possible objection to the confirmation of this nomination. I would not have any objection, of course, to its going to the committee if the Senator from Michigan insists; but under the circumstances it would create a lapse, and for a period at least prevent him from functioning. That is the reason I made this

Mr. COUZENS. When does his term expire?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The 31st of December. As is well understood, it is expected that the Senate will recess or adjourn to-day until Tuesday, and then will be in recess or adjournment for three days at a time until the 3d of January.

Mr. COUZENS. I understand that this is a 5-year appointment.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Yes.

Mr. COUZENS. I do not think the Senator ought to ask to have a 5-year appointment passed upon without reference to the committee.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The Senator, of course, can object if he desires.

Mr. COUZENS. I do not want to object. I think we ought to follow the routine, however. That is a long time, and I remember that in reporting nominations for the Federal Trade Commission and Radio Commission and Interstate Commerce Commission the committee has always insisted on seeing the men and knowing what their past activities have been.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. May I make a statement about this man?

Mr. COUZENS. Yes.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. He was appointed to the United States Bureau of Labor in 1887. He served there for 26 years.

In 1913 he was appointed a member of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation by President Wilson, serving five years, until, in 1918, he was appointed Assistant Director of Labor, United States Railroad Administration, by Director General McAdoo, serving two years there, until its active operations were terminated.

Then he was immediately appointed, in 1920, to the then newly created United States Railroad Labor Board by Presi-

dent Wilson for a term of two years.

In 1922 he was reappointed by President Harding for a term of five years, serving through the whole existence of the Labor Board, and then immediately, in 1926, appointed member of the newly created United States Board of Mediation by President Coolidge for a 2-year term.

In 1928 he was reappointed by President Coolidge for a 5-year term, which expires December 31, 1932; and, as is well known, he has been renominated for membership.

Mr. COUZENS. Would the Senator be willing to send the nomination to the committee and let us take it up on the 3d or 4th of January? I promise him we will call the committee together and take prompt action on the nomination. The 1st and 2d of January are holidays anyway.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. If the Senator objects, of

course-

Mr. COUZENS. I should like to have that done, if possible. I do not want to put myself in the position of objecting.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Very well. The Senator may ask, as in open executive session, that the nomination be referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. The Senator can make that request.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, is the Senator from Arkansas willing that any other nominations shall be so referred as in open executive session?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. No; I do not think that should be done. If any Senator objects, of course, he can hold up this nomination.

Mr. MOSES. Oh, no; I would not object to the confirmation of as good a Democrat as Mr. Hanger.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request that the nomination be referred?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to inquire of the chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce whether that committee is likely to meet between now and the 2d or 3d of January.

Mr. COUZENS. No. I had just pointed out to the Senator from Arkansas, before the Senator from Kentucky came in—

Mr. BARKLEY. I was in the Chamber all the time; but I could not hear what was being said over on the other side.

Mr. COUZENS. I stated that I would call a meeting for the 3d, and that as long as the 1st and 2d are holidays there will not be much time lost; and the Senator from Arkansas consented.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the nomination of Mr. Hanger is referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arkansas that the nominations in the Army be confirmed en bloc? The Chair hears none, and, without objection, the nominations are confirmed.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, I request that, as in executive session, certain nominations in the Marine Corps be taken up and considered. In making the request, I may state that these nominations are in regular order of seniority as required by law, and in each case the officer nominated has passed the prescribed examination. I ask that they be considered and confirmed as in executive session.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I make like request, that certain nominations in the Navy be considered. These officers nominated for promotion to the ranks of rear admiral, captain, and commander were selected by selection boards; and all officers nominated for promotion have qualified for the appointments indicated.

I make this request as applied to all of these nominations, with this one exception, for the Record: The nomination of Naval Constructor Emory S. Land to be Chief Constructor and Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of four years.

With that exception, I ask that these nominations be confirmed as in open executive session.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from California? The Chair hears none, and, without objection, with the exception of the one named, the nominations will be confirmed.

The Senate resumed legislative session, and Mr. Warson obtained the floor.

DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED COTTON

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I desire to renew my request, made earlier in the day, for the consideration of the cotton relief measure. I understand that the Senator from Utah [Mr. King] is willing to withdraw his objection.

Mr. McKellar. On condition that the two amendments suggested by me be adopted; and, as I understand, the Senator from Connecticut is willing to accept those amendments.

Mr. BINGHAM. I have no objection to those amendments.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Connecticut? The Chair hears none.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 13607) to authorize the distribution of Government-owned cotton to the American National Red Cross and other organizations for relief of distress, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Federal Farm Board is authorized and directed to take such action as may be necessary to make available, at any time prior to May 1, 1934, on application of the American National Red Cross or any other organization designated by the Red Cross, the remainder (not in excess of 350,000 bales) of the cotton of the Cotton Stabilization Corporation, for use in providing cloth, wearing apparel, and bedding for the needy and distressed people of the United States and Territories. Such cotton shall be delivered upon any such application only upon the approval of the President of the United States and in such amounts as the President may approve.

SEC. 2. No part of the expenses incident to the delivery, receipt, and distribution of such cotton shall be borne by the United States or the Federal Farm Board. In order to carry out the purposes of this act such cotton may be manufactured into, exchanged for, or disposed of and the proceeds used for acquiring cloth or wearing apparel or other articles of clothing or bedding made of cotton; but such manufacture, exchange, or sale shall be without profit to any mill, organization, or other person.

SEC. 3. In so far as cotton is delivered to relief agencies by the Cotton Stabilization Corporation under this act the Federal Farm Board is authorized to cancel such part of its loans to such corporation as equals the proportionate part of said loans represented by the cotton delivered hereunder, less the current market value of the cotton delivered, and to deduct the amount of such loans canceled from the amount of the revolving fund established by the agricultural marketing act. To carry out the provisions of this act such sums as may be necessary are hereby authorized to be appropriated and made immediately available to the Federal Farm Board to be used solely for the following purposes: For advancing to such corporation amounts to repay loans held by commercial or intermediate credit banks against cotton which would be released for donations under this act and to retire all storage and carrying charges against cotton, including compression charges, at the time of the approval of this act; and for meeting carrying and handling charges, and interest payments on commercial or intermediate credit bank loans, on or against cotton which would be released for donations under this act between the date of its approval and the delivery of the cotton to the American National Red Cross or other organization.

SEC. 4. The Federal Farm Board shall execute its functions under this act through its usual administrative staff, and such additional clerical assistance as may be found necessary, without additional appropriations beyond its usual administrative appro-

Mr. McKELLAR. On page 2, line 19, after the word "hereunder," I move to strike out the words "less the current market value of the cotton delivered, and to deduct the amount of such loans canceled from the amount of the revolving fund established by the agricultural marketing act," so as to read:

SEC. 3. In so far as cotton is delivered to relief agencies by the Cotton Stabilization Corporation under this act, the Federal Farm Board is authorized to cancel such part of its loans to such corporation as equals the proportionate part of said loans represented by the cotton delivered hereunder.

Mr. BINGHAM. I have no objection.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. On page 3, line 6, after the word "meeting," I move to strike out the words "carrying and handling charges, and," so as to read:

To carry out the provisions of this act such sums as may be necessary are hereby authorized to be appropriated and made immediately available to the Federal Farm Board to be used solely for the following purposes: For advancing to such corporation amounts to repay loans held by commercial or intermediate credit banks against cotton which would be released for donations under this act and to retire all storage and carrying charges against cotton, including compression charges, at the time of the approval of this act; and for meeting interest payments on commercial or intermediate credit bank loans, on or against cotton which would be released for donations under this act between the date of its approval and the delivery of the cotton to the American National Red Cross or other organization.

Mr. BINGHAM. I have no objection.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I desire to offer an amendment, on page 1, line 10, after the word "bedding," to insert a comma and the words "comforters, and blankets," so as to read:

That the Federal Farm Board is authorized and directed to take such action as may be necessary to make available, at any time prior to May 1, 1934, on application of the American National Red Cross, or any other organization designated by the Red Cross, the remainder (not in excess of 350,000 bales) of the cotton of the Cotton Stabilization Corporation, for use in providing cloth, wearing apparel, and bedding, comforters, and blankets for the needy and distressed people of the United States and Territories. Such cotton shall be delivered upon any such application only upon the approval of the President of the United States and in such amounts as the President may approve.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, does the Senator so interpret this bill as that the Federal Farm Board will not receive credit for any sum or amount whatever for the cotton so furnished, save and except any amount which may be found due at the market price of the cotton after the insurance and obligations now held by commercial banks against the cotton have been discharged?

Mr. BINGHAM. I refer the question to the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar], who is more familiar with the matter inquired about than I am.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, by reason of the adoption of an amendment recently agreed to, the Farm Board will not get anything whatsoever except the payment of the charges on the cotton.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, my understanding is that the charges are such as to be the equivalent in amount to the price of cotton at the present market price; in other words, that the Farm Board will receive no credit whatever. What I am anxious to avoid is the possibility of the Farm Board getting credit for something to which it is not entitled.

Mr. McKELLAR. It will not, under this measure.

Mr. KING. Personally, I would have preferred a direct appropriation out of the Treasury of the United States to purchase such cotton as may be required to carry out the purposes of this measure. If we should provide such an appropriation, we would stimulate the price of cotton and aid the farmers who still have cotton on hand.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, at present there are 800,000 bales of cotton on hand in the Farm Board, which constitutes a very great menace to the price of the entire crop; and the taking of these 350,000 bales will tend to aid the cotton growers and the cotton owners very much,

and I believe in a much greater way than if the cotton were bought on the market for that purpose.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, as I understand it, I have the floor, and I understood that Senators had agreed on the terms of this bill. If they have not agreed, and there is to be long discussion, I decline to yield further.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let it be voted on.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I seek recognition on this bill.

Mr. WATSON. I think I have the floor. If Senators have agreed on the terms of the bill, I am entirely willing that it shall go through, and I think it ought to go through, but if there is to be long caviling and debate, there is no use in endeavoring to legislate on the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. WATSON. I decline to yield further, because the senior Senator from Kansas [Mr. Capper] informs me that there are other amendments which are to be offered to the bill.

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I know certain Senators want to present amendments. The bill has not been before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and the chairman of that committee is absent from the floor. Therefore, it seems to me that the bill ought to go over.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, may I say to the Senator from Kansas that the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNary] this morning personally expressed to me his willingness that the committee should be relieved from further consideration of the bill and the bill be brought to the floor; and the ranking Democratic member of the committee, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Smith], also expressed his willingness that the committee should be discharged from the consideration of the bill, in order that this measure may go through promptly and relief be had as early as possible.

Mr. CAPPER. I was visited by a committee this morning, who told me they have an amendment they wish to have added to the bill, and they stated that they desired to have an opportunity to appear before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I decline to yield further.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Indiana declines to yield further, and the bill will go to the calendar.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, will not my friend the Senator from Indiana yield to me?

Mr. WATSON. I yield to the Senator from New York, and then I will yield to the Senator from Arizona and to nobody else.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I have an amendment or two which I would like to offer, but I am told by Mr. Harvey Gibson and other men who are engaged in voluntary relief work, raising large sums of money by private subscription, that the relief which would be afforded by this measure is badly needed now, and I beg my friend from Kansas not to offer any objection to the consideration of the bill, because we can, after the holidays, perhaps, formulate some other legislation which will cover the amendment he has in mind and those which I myself desire to offer.

SENATOR ASHURST'S VIEW ON PROHIBITION

Mr. WATSON. I now yield to the Senator from Arizona.
Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I have received letters
discussing prohibition, and I now read to the Senate a letter
I have sent in reply to requests for information:

DECEMBER 21, 1932.

Yours received regarding prohibition.

At the election in 1914 the people of Arizona voted dry. I had promised them that as their Senator I would regard their vote at the polls to be an instruction as to how I should vote in the Senate on prohibition, because I was to be their servant, and their work would constitute a mandata to me.

vote would constitute a mandate to me.

In 1928, when the prohibition question was again prominent, I stated that I had always regarded the referendum votes of the people of Arizona as an instruction to me to vote dry and that I would continue to carry out the will of the people as expressed by their referendum votes and would vote dry until they changed their instructions at the polls.

In 1982 Arizona voted wet. I regard that vote as a mandate to me to vote to submit the eighteenth amendment for repeal. I have made it a rule of my public life to keep my word with the I have made it a rule of my public life to keep my word with the people. If I refused to keep my pledge to carry out the will of the people of Arizona as expressed at the polls, I would be an unfaithful servant and unworthy of a seat in the Senate. This vote involves a great principle of the American Government, and I can not and should not override or ignore that principle. Until the people of Arizona shall change their instructions by another referendum, I am in honor compelled to vote to submit to the States the repeal of the eighteenth amendment and to vote for such liberalization of the Volstead Act as is permissible

vote for such liberalization of the Volstead Act as is permissible

under the Constitution as it now stands. Respectfully yours,

On November 15, 1932, I gave to the press the following statement:

Honesty and good faith require that platform pledges be kept. The Democrats would make themselves "embezzlers of power" if

they refused to live up to their own political-platform promises.

The Democratic national platform specifically favors a repeal of the eighteenth amendment and also includes a demand that complete supervision and control of the manufacture and sale of in-toxicating liquors be restored to the States. As a Democratic Senator it is therefore my duty to vote for a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to be submitted to representa-tive conventions in the States for the repeal of the eighteenth amendment.

As a Senator from Arizona I have always considered and still consider the constitution of the State of Arizona to be the best indication of the will of the people respecting how I should vote on modification or retention of the national prohibition laws. The people of Arizona at the recent election having changed their organic law and having repealed State prohibition, my plain duty requires that I vote to carry out their mandate on this subject.

HENRY F. ASHURST.

(At this point Mr. BINGHAM addressed Mr. Warson sotto voce.)

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President— Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I did not hear what the Senator from Connecticut said, but by the peculiar snarl and the sneer which seemed to accompany what he said, I assume that the remarks he made were not complimentary. Will the Senator please repeat what he said.

Mr. WATSON. I object. Mr. ASHURST. I have not yielded the floor.

Mr. WATSON. I have the floor. What the Senator from Connecticut said was to me personally, sotto voce.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, my personal relations with the Senator from Connecticut are friendly in the extreme. I admire his scholarship, I admire him as a man. The great fault with him, the grand defect of his political career is that he judges other men's motives by his own. The Senate knows me, the country knows the Senator from Connecticut, and I am content.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I will yield now to the

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will hold that if the Senator continues yielding he will lose the floor.

ADJOURNMENT TO TUESDAY

Mr. WATSON. I move that the Senate now adjourn until next Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate (at 1 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) adjourned until Tuesday, December 27, 1932, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 7, 1932

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF MEDIATION

G. Wallace W. Hanger, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board of Mediation for a term expiring five years after January 1, 1933. (Reappointment.)

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

MEDICAL CORPS

To be first lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1932 First Lieut. Edward Miller Sager, Medical Corps Reserve. First Lieut. Allan Brodie Ramsay, Medical Corps Reserve. First Lieut. Achilles Lacy Tynes, Medical Corps Reserve. First Lieut. Robert Barrett Skinner, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lieut. Dwight Lawson, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lieut. Joseph Pease Russell, Medical Corps Reserve. First Lieut. James Little Murchison, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lieut. Norman Webb White, Medical Corps Reserve. First Lieut. William Clarence Knott, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lieut. Paul Edmund Keller, Medical Corps Reserve. First Lieut. Albert Henry Robinson, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lieut. John Frederick Blatt, Medical Corps Reserve. First Lieut. John Randolph Copenhaver, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lieut. Cyril Edward McEnany, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lieut. Frank Yearsley Leaver, Medical Corps Reserve. First Lieut. Joe Harrell, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lieut. John Ellsworth Roberts, Medical Corps Re-

To be first lieutenants with rank from August 2, 1932

First Lieut. Leonard Neil Swanson, Medical Corps Reserve. First Lieut. Francis Patrick Kintz, Medical Corps Reserve. First Lieut. Albert Russel Dreisbach, Medical Corps Re-

First Lieut. William Weaver Nichol, Medical Corps Re-

First Lieut. Richard Paul Johnson, Medical Corps Reserve. First Lieut. Joseph Upton Weaver, Medical Corps Reserve. First Lieut. George Darsie McGrew, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lieut. Leonard Frank Wilson, Medical Corps Reserve. First Lieut. Major Samuel White, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lieut. Fred Campbell Turley, Medical Corps Reserve. First Lieut. Robert James Wilson, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lieut. Clifford Hayes Mack, Medical Corps Reserve. To be first lieutenants with rank from September 1, 1932

First Lieut. Llewellyn Lancelot Barrow, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lieut. Leonard Theodore Peterson, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lieut. George Prazak, Medical Corps Reserve.

To be first lieutenants with rank from September 10, 1932 First Lieut. Fred Rueb, jr., Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lieut. Alfred Henry Brauer, Medical Corps Reserve.

DENTAL CORPS

To be first lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1932 First Lieut. John Kenneth Sitzman, Dental Corps Reserve. First Lieut. Howard Newton Burgin, Dental Corps Reserve. First Lieut. Robert Earl Hammersberg, Dental Corps Reserve.

VETERINARY CORPS

To be second lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1932 Second Lieut. Russell McNellis, Veterinary Corps Reserve. Second Lieut. Richard George Yule, Veterinary Corps Reserve.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS

To be second lieutenant

Sergt. James Coney Bower, Medical Department, with rank from July 1, 1932.

CHAPLAIN

To be chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant First Lieut. Vernon Paul Jaeger, Chaplain Reserve, with rank from November 7, 1932.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY

TO ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Lieut. Col. Elmer Cuthbert Desobry, Infantry (detailed in Adjutant General's Department), September 27, 1932, with rank from June 1, 1932.

Capt. Charles Allen Easterbrook, Field Artillery (detailed in Adjutant General's Department), October 19, 1932, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Harold Napoleon Gilbert, Infantry (detailed in Adjutant General's Department), with rank from July 1, 1920.

TO QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Lieut. Col. Olan Cecil Aleshire, Cavalry (assigned to duty with Quartermaster Corps), August 27, 1932, with rank from November 26, 1926.

Maj. Otho Wilder Humphries, Infantry (assigned to duty with Quartermaster Corps), with rank from November 1, 1931.

Capt. Wallace James Redner, Cavalry (detailed in Quartermaster Corps), July 19, 1932, with rank from May 21, 1920.

Capt. Edward Marple Daniels, Cavalry (detailed in Quartermaster Corps), August 30, 1932, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Thomas Willis Jones, Field Artillery, July 25, 1932, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Lewis Edward Weston Lepper, Field Artiflery (detailed in Quartermaster Corps), with rank from August 6. 1926.

TO FINANCE DEPARTMENT

First Lieut. Clarence Archibald Frank, Infantry (detailed in Finance Department), September 30, 1932, with rank from January 23, 1924.

TO ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

First Lieut. Albert Smith Rice, Infantry (detailed in Ordnance Department), July 19, 1932, with rank from July 8, 1924.

TO CAVALRY

Capt. Holmes Gill Paullin, Quartermaster Corps, September 15, 1932, with rank from July 1, 1920.

TO INFANTRY

Capt. Perry Cole Ragan, Adjutant General's Department, August 24, 1932, with rank from July 8, 1924.

TO FIELD ARTILLERY

First Lieut. Irving Arthur Duffy, Cavalry, with rank from October 1, 1931.

TO AIR CORPS

Second Lieut. William Tell Hefley, jr., Corps of Engineers (detailed in Air Corps), July 19, 1932, with rank from June 9, 1928.

Second Lieut. Charles Theodore Arnett, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1929.

Second Lieut. Daniel Francis Callahan, jr., Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. Marcellus Duffy, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. Robert Alan Stunkard, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. Gordon Aylesworth Blake, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931. Second Lieut. Joseph Francis Carroll, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. A. J. McVea, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. Donald Norton Yates, Cavalry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. Hoyt Daniel Williams, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. Paul Gordon Miller, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. William John Bell, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. Ernest Moore, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. Royden Eugene Beebe, jr., Cavalry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. Earle William Hockenberry, Cavalry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. Louis Augustine Guenther, Cavalry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. Milton Wylie Arnold, Cavalry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. David Northup Motherwell, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931. Second Lieut. Millard Chester Young, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931

Second Lieut. Henry Keppler Mooney, Cavalry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. Robert Merrill Lee, Cavalry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. Robert Freeman Fulton, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. Dean Coldwell Strother, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. George Frederick Hartman, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. Carl Wilbert Carlmark, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. Richard Hungerford Wise, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. Charles Francis Densford, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. John Robert Skeldon, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. Jacob Edward Smart, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut, Lester LeRoy Hilman Kunish, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. Robert Edward Lee Eaton, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. Carl Fillmore Damberg, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. Wendell Washington Bowman, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. Hilbert Fred Muenter, Infantry (detailed

in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931. Second Lieut. John Autrey Feagin, Infantry (detailed in

Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. Raymond Taylor Lester, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. John Clarence Gordon, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. Arthur Raphael Kerwin, jr., Infantry (de-

tailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. Charles Bowman Dougher, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. David William Hutchison, Infantry (detailed

in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. Gerald Evan Williams, Infantry (detailed

in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. Edward Julius Timberlake, jr., Infantry

(detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. John Tazewell Helms, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

Second Lieut. Russell Hunter Griffith, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

To be colonels

Lieut. Col. Arthur George Fisher, Air Corps, from August 1, 1932.

Lieut. Col. Edwin Oliver Saunders, Judge Advocate General's Department, from August 1, 1932.

Lieut. Col. Walter Krueger, Infantry, from August 1, 1932. Lieut. Col. Asa Leon Singleton, Infantry, from August 1, 1932.

Lieut. Col. George Grunert, Cavalry, from August 1, 1932. Lieut. Col. William Rivers Pope, Cavalry, from September 1, 1932.

Lieut. Col. Staley Alfred Campbell, Infantry, from September 1, 1932.

Lieut. Col. John Rowe Brewer, Infantry, from September 1, 1932.

Lieut. Col. John Pope McAdams, Infantry, from September 1, 1932.

Lieut. Col. Richard Wetherill, Infantry, from October 1, 1932.

Lieut. Col. Hartman Lewis Butler, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1932.

Lieut. Col. Harry Arthur Wells, Infantry, from October 19, 1932.

Lieut. Col. Ralph Middleton Parker, Cavalry, from October 24, 1932.

Lieut. Col. George Warren Harris, Infantry, from November 1, 1932.

Lieut. Col. Pat N. Stevens, Infantry, from November 1, 1932.

Lieut. Col. William Holt Peek, Field Artillery, November 1, 1932.

Lieut. Col. John Hastings Howard, Air Corps, from November 1, 1932.

Lieut. Col. John Joshua Fulmer, Infantry, from November 1, 1932.

Lieut. Col. Joseph Irving McMullen, Judge Advocate General's Department, from November 1, 1932.

Lieut. Col. Matt Combes Bristol, Finance Department, from November 10, 1932.

Lieut. Col. Francis Cassius Endicott, Infantry, from November 25, 1932.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Pitcher Bernard, Field Artillery, from December 1, 1932.

Lieut. Col. Daniel D. Tompkins, Cavalry, from December 1,

1932.
Lieut. Col. Clarence Anderson Dougherty, Cavalry, from December 1, 1932.

Lieut. Col. Henry Hossfeld, Infantry, from December 1, 1932.

To be lieutenant colonels

Maj. Charles Dudley Hartman, Quartermaster Corps, from August 1, 1932.

Maj. Edgar Simpson Miller, Infantry, from August 1, 1932. Maj. Albert Lee Sneed, Air Corps, from August 1, 1932.

Maj. Lester David Baker, Infantry, from August 1, 1932.

Maj. Walter Reed Weaver, Air Corps, from August 1, 1932.

Maj. Raymond Hope Fenner, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 1, 1932.

Maj. William Whinery Hicks, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 1, 1932.

Maj. Richard Herbert Somers, Ordnance Department, from September 1, 1932.

Maj. Eugene Bonfils Walker, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 1, 1932.

Maj. Frederick Colwell Phelps, Infantry, from September 1, 1932.

Maj. John Burges Johnson, Cavalry, from September 1, 1932.

Maj. Edmund Russell Andrews, Infantry, from September 1, 1932.

Maj. Joseph Albert Rogers, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1932.
 Maj. Max Robert Wainer, Quartermaster Corps, from

October 1, 1932.

Maj. Karl Ferguson Baldwin, Coast Artillery Corps, from

October 1, 1932.

Maj. Charles Kleber Wing, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1932.

Maj. Charles Elting Coates, Infantry, from October 1, 1932.

Maj Austin Henry Brown Finance Department from

Maj. Austin Henry Brown, Finance Department, from October 1, 1932.

Maj. Arthur Hamilton MacKie, Infantry, from October 19, 1932.

Maj. Samuel Roland Dishman, Quartermaster Corps, from October 24, 1932.

Maj. Charles Henry McDonald, Judge Advocate General's Department, from November 1, 1932.

Maj. Charles Redding Williams, Judge Advocate General's Department, from November 1, 1932.

Maj. Edward Postell King, jr., Field Artillery, from November 1, 1932.

Maj. Martin Conrad Shallenberger, Infantry, from November 1, 1932.

Maj. John Henry Pirie, Air Corps, from November 1, 1932.
Maj. Kenneth Sheild Perkins, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1932.

Maj. Eugene Reybold, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1932.

Maj. Robert George Kirkwood, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1932.

Maj. Harold Everett Marr, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1932.

Maj. Hugo Ernest Pitz, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 10, 1932.

Maj. Thomas Clair Cook, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 25, 1932.

Maj. Olin Harrington Longino, Coast Artillery Corps, from December 1, 1932.

Maj. Peter Hill Ottosen, Coast Artillery Corps, from December 1, 1932.

Maj. Edgar Hall Thompson, Coast Artillery Corps, from December 1, 1932.

Maj. Frank Keet Ross, Field Artillery, from December 1, 1932.

To be majors

Capt. Warfield Monroe Lewis, Infantry, from August 1, 1932.

Capt. Walter Wilton Warner, Ordnance Department, from August 1, 1932.

Capt. William Ormon Butler, Air Corps, from August 1, 1932.

Capt. Rex Webb Beasley, Field Artillery, from August 1, 1932.

Capt. Joseph Lawton Collins, Infantry, from August 1, 1932.

Capt. Walter Francis Vander Hyden, Ordnance Department, from August 1, 1932.

Capt. James Oscar Green, jr., Infantry, from August 1, 1932.

Capt. Ira Adam Crump, Ordnance Department, from August 1, 1932.

Capt. Elbert Louis Ford, jr., Ordnance Department, from August 8, 1932.

Capt. James Lord Hayden, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 1, 1932.

Capt. Scott Brewer Ritchie, Ordnance Department, from September 1, 1932.

Capt. John Tupper Cole, Cavalry, from September 1, 1932. Capt. George Sampson Beurket, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1932.

Capt. Stephen Huntting Sherrill, Signal Corps, from September 1, 1932.

Capt. Charles Hunter Gerhardt, Cavalry, from September 1, 1932.

Capt. Lincoln Ferris Daniels, Infantry, from September 1, 1932.

Capt. Frederick Augustus Irving, Infantry, from September 1, 1932.

Capt. Burnett Ralph Olmsted, Ordnance Department, from September 1, 1932.

Capt. Herbert Charles Holdridge, Adjutant General's Department (transferred from Cavalry during the recess of the Senate), from October 1, 1932.

Capt. Matthew Bunker Ridgway, Infantry, from October 1, 1932.

Capt. Albert Cowper Smith, Cavalry, from October 1, 1932. Capt. Richard Mars Wightman, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1932.

Capt. Percy Gamble Black, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1932.

Capt. Charles Walter Yuill, Infantry, from October 1, 1932.

Capt. William Willis Eagles, Infantry, from October 1, 1932.

Capt. Joel Grant Holmes, Ordnance Department, from October 19, 1932.

Capt. Albert Charles Stanford, Field Artillery, from October 24, 1932.

Capt. James Arthur Code, jr., Signal Corps, from November 1, 1932.

Capt. William Sackville, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1932.

Capt. Louis LeRoy Martin, Cavalry, from November 1, 1932.

Capt. John Allen Stewart, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1932.

Capt. William Kelly Harrison, jr., Cavalry, from November 1, 1932.

Capt. Leroy Henry Lohmann, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1932.

Capt. Ernest Nason Harmon, Cavalry, from November 1, 1932.

Capt. Francis Graves Bonham, Infantry, from November 1, 1932.

Capt. Norman Daniel Cota, Infantry, from November 1, 1932.

Capt. Christian Gingrich Foltz, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1932.

Capt. Joseph Scranton Tate, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1932.

Capt. Robert Bundy Ransom, Infantry, from November 1, 1932.

Capt. Arthur McKinley Harper, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1932.

Capt. Carleton Coulter, jr., Infantry, from November 1,

Capt. Aaron Bradshaw, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from November 10, 1932.

Capt. Robert Newton Kunz, Signal Corps, from November 25, 1932.

Capt. Charles Solomon Kilburn, Cavalry, from December 1, 1932.

Capt. Willis Richardson Slaughter, Ordnance Department,

from December 1, 1932.
Capt. George Hatton Weems, Infantry, from December 1,

1932.
Capt. Roy Lindsay Bowlin, Ordnance Department, from December 1, 1932.

Capt. Charles Radcliffe Johnson, jr., Cavalry, from December 1, 1932.

To be captains

First Lieut. George Clement McDonald, Air Corps, from July 23, 1932.

First Lieut. Thomas Judson Weed, Quartermaster Corps, from July 24, 1932.

First Lieut. Peter Emanuel Skanse, Air Corps, from August 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Alfred Evans Waller, Air Corps, from August 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Harold Ames Moore, Air Corps, from August 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Malcolm Nebeker Stewart, Air Corps, from August 1, 1932.

First Lieut. John George Shannonhouse, Chemical Warfare Service, from August 1, 1932.

First Lieut. James Austin Gilruth, Infantry, from August 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Odas Moon, Air Corps, from August 1, 1932. First Lieut. Arthur George Liggett, Air Corps, from August 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Westside Torkel Larson, Air Corps, from August 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Andrew Daniel Hopping, Infantry, from August 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Edward Herendeen, Field Artillery, from August 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Newton Longfellow, Air Corps, from August 1, 1932.

First Lieut, Lloyd Barnett, Air Corps, from September 1, 1932.

First Lieut. John Arthur Laird, jr., Air Corps, from September 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Bushrod Hoppin, Air Corps, from September 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Charles William Steinmetz, Air Corps, from September 1, 1932.

First Lieut. John Myrddin Davies, Air Corps, from September 1, 1932.

First Lieut. William Norris White, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Walter Thomas Meyer, Air Corps, from Sep-

tember 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Reuben Dallam Biggs, Air Corps, from Sep-

tember 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Wendell Brown McCoy, Air Corps, from Sep-

tember 1, 1932. First Lieut. James Edward Duke, jr., Air Corps, from

September 1, 1932.
First Lieut. Martinus Stenseth, Air Corps, from September

1, 1932. First Lieut. Rex Kirkland Stoner, Air Corps, from Sep-

tember 1, 1932.

First Lieut. James Bernard Carroll, Air Corps, from Sep-

tember 1, 1932.
First Lieut. Harold Franklyn Rouse, Air Corps, from Oc-

tober 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Thomas Lonnie Gilbert, Air Corps, from October 1, 1932.

First Lieut. James Douglas Givens, Air Corps, from October 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Oliver Williams De Gruchy, Finance Depart-

ment, from October 1, 1932. First Lieut. Harold De Lancey Stetson, Quartermaster

Corps, from October 1, 1932.

First Lieut. William Cushman Farnum, Air Corps, from October 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Charles Milton Cummings, Air Corps, from October 1, 1932.

First Lieut. William Turnbull, Air Corps, from October 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Joseph Williams Benson, Air Corps, from October 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Frederick Dan Lynch, Air Corps, from October 1, 1932.

First Lieut. James Atwater Woodruff, Air Corps, from October 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Robert Wallace Burke, Infantry, from October 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Lester James Maitland, Air Corps, from October 1, 1932.

First Lieut. William Warren Welsh, Air Corps, from October 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Arthur Ignatius Ennis, Air Corps, from October 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Caleb Vance Haynes, Air Corps, from October 14, 1932.

First Lieut. Jean Edens, Infantry, from October 19, 1932. First Lieut. Emil Frederick Kollmer, Field Artillery, from October 24, 1932.

First Lieut. LeRoy William Yarborough, Infantry, from November 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Richard Francis Stone, Infantry, from November 1, 1932.

First Lieut. James Norwood Ancrum, Infantry, from November 1, 1932.

First Lieut. William Wallace Brier, jr., Infantry, from November 1, 1932.

First Lieut. John Brandon Franks, Quartermaster Corps, from November 1, 1932.

First Lieut. John Joseph Turner, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Orville Ervin Davis, Quartermaster Corps, from November 1, 1932.

First Lieut. John Thomas McKay, Quartermaster Corps, from November 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Percival Adams Wakeman, Signal Corps, from November 1, 1932. First Lieut. John Leon McElroy, Infantry, from November 1, 1932.

First Lieut, Herman Jackson Crigger, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Floyd Thomas Gillespie, Signal Corps, from November 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Hal C. Bush, Infantry, from November 1, 1932. First Lieut. Charles Homer Martin, Cavalry, from November 1, 1932.

First Lieut. William Henry Speidel, Infantry, from November 1, 1932.

First Lieut, Herbert Linus Berry, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Robert Owen Montgomery, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Martin Owen Cahill, Quartermaster Corps, from November 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Horace Napoleon Gibson, Infantry, from November 1, 1932.

First Lieut. James Leonard Hogan, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Sidney Frank Wharton, Infantry, from November 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Stephen Eugene Bullock, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Dayton Locke Robinson, Infantry, from November 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Homer Banister Pettit, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1932.

First Lieut. James Yancey Le Gette, Field Artillery, from November 8, 1932.

First Lieut. Sherman Edgar Willard, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 10, 1932.

First Lieut, 1992.

First Lieut, 1992.

First Lieut, 1992.

November 25, 1932.

First Lieut. Harold Arthur Bartron, Air Corps, from De-

cember 1, 1932. First Lieut. John Spalding Miller, Infantry, from De-

cember 1, 1932.
First Lieut. Joseph Albert Sullivan, Field Artillery, from

December 1, 1932.

First Lieut. James Bryan McDavid, Infantry, from Decem-

ber 1, 1932.
First Lieut. Lloyd Henry Gibbons, Infantry, from Decem-

ber 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Henry Elmer Sowell, Field Artillery, from

December 1, 1932. First Lieut. William Stilwell Conrow, Cavalry, from De-

cember 1, 1932.

First Lieut. James Webb Newberry, Infantry, from Decem-

ber 1, 1932.

First Lieut. John Frederick Whiteley, Air Corps, from December 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Edward Clay Johnson, Infantry, from December 1, 1932.

To be first lieutenants

Second Lieut. Claude Augustus Billingsley, Field Artillery, from July 23, 1932.

Second Lieut. Gerald Geoffrey Johnston, Air Corps, from July 24, 1932.

Second Lieut. Elmer Joseph Rogers, jr., Air Corps, from July 26, 1932.

Second Lieut. John Francis Fiske, Field Artillery, from July 29, 1932.

Second Lieut. Malcolm Faulhaber, Field Artillery, from August 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Horace Whitfield Johnson, Infantry, from August 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Ross Drum Lustenberger, Corps of Engi-

neers, from August 1, 1932. Second Lieut. John Caswell Crosthwaite, Air Corps, from

August 1, 1932. Second Lieut. John Dean Hawkins, Infantry, from August

Second Lieut. Clarence Shortridge Irvine, Air Corps, from August 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Gregg Miller Lindsay, Field Artillery, from August 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Mason Harley Lucas, Field Artillery, from August 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Ralph Emerson Holmes, Air Corps, from August 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. John Francis Mathew Kohler, Cavalry, from August 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Darr Hayes Alkire, Air Corps, from August 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Francis Albert Rudolph, Infantry, from August 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Thurston H. Baxter, Air Corps, from August 7, 1932.

Second Lieut. Albert Gallatin Franklin, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from August 8, 1932.

Second Lieut. Chester Erwin Margrave, Field Artillery, from August 16, 1932.

Second Lieut. John Albert Tarro, Air Corps, from August 26, 1932.

Second Lieut. John Titcomb Sprague, Air Corps, from September 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Frederick August Bacher, jr., Air Corps, from September 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Walter Byron Larew, Signal Corps, from

September 1, 1932.
Second Lieut. Edward James Doyle, Cavalry, from September 1, 1932.

tember 1, 1932. Second Lieut. William Orsen Van Giesen, Corps of Engi-

neers, from September 1, 1932.
Second Lieut. Ward Jackson Davies, Air Corps, from Sep-

tember 1, 1932.
Second Lieut. Frank Coffin Holbrook, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Yantis Halbert Taylor, Air Corps, from September 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Newell Edward Watts, Infantry, from September 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. George Leroy Murray, Air Corps, from September 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Claire Stroh, Air Corps, from September 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Charles William Stratton, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Charles Albert Sheldon, Cavalry, from September 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Francis Edgar Cheatle, Air Corps, from September 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Stewart Fredric Yeo, Field Artillery, from September 24, 1932.

Second Lieut. Robert Jones Moulton, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. James Trimble Brown, Infantry, from October 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Charles Weller McCarthy, Infantry, from October 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Benjamin Branche Talley, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. John Gibson Van Houten, Infantry, from October 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Kenneth Holmes Kinsler, Infantry, from October 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Edgar Albert Gans, Infantry, from October 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Howard Ravenscroft Johnson, Infantry, from October 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Albert Samuel Baron, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. George Edwin Steinmeyer, jr., Infantry, from October 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Herbert Charles Lichtenberger, Air Corps, from October 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Arthur Joseph Lehman, Air Corps, from October 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Oscar Frederick Carlson, Air Corps, from October 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. George Edley Henry, Air Corps, from October 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Richard Dodge Reeve, Air Corps, from October 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Henry Louis Luongo, Infantry, from October 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Herbert Butler Powell, Infantry, from October 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Signa Allen Gilkey, Air Corps, from October 14, 1932

Second Lieut. Edward Francis Merchant, Infantry, from October 17, 1932.

Second Lieut. Layton Allen Zimmer, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 19, 1932.

Second Lieut. Jay B. Lovless, Infantry, from October 24, 1932.

Second Lieut. Clinton William Davies, Air Corps, from October 29, 1932.

Second Lieut. James Byron Colson, Infantry, from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. William Hans Brunke, Infantry, from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Thomas Beverley Harper, Infantry, from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Paul August Jaccard, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. James David O'Brien, Infantry, from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Reuben Kyle, jr., Air Corps, from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Paul Burnham Nelson, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Harvey Flynn Dyer, Air Corps, from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Robert Bartlett McCleave, Infantry, from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. John Edwin Mortimer, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Earl Clinton Robbins, Air Corps, from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Andrew Joseph Kerwin Malone, Air Corps, from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Russell Keillor, Air Corps, from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Mark Darrow Stephen Steensen, Air Corps, from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Ernest Harold Lawson, Air Corps, from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. John Edward Bodle, Air Corps, from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. William Harold Doolittle, Air Corps, from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Russell Scott, Air Corps, from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Burton Murdock Hovey, jr., Air Corps, from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Richard Eastman Cobb, Air Corps, from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Dale Davis Fisher, Air Corps, from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Henry Weisbrod Dorr, Air Corps, from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Irvin Alberta Woodring, Air Corps, from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Carlisle Iverson Ferris, Air Corps, from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Elwood Richard Quesada, Air Corps, from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Willard Roland Wolfinbarger, Air Corps, from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Hans William Holmer, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Harold Albert Kurstedt, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Edward Grow Daly, Corps of Engineers, from November 8, 1932.

Second Lieut. Donald Chamberlin Hawkins, Corps of Engineers, from November 10, 1932.

Second Lieut. Theodore Addison Weyher, Corps of Engineers, from November 25, 1932.

Second Lieut. Robert Hammiell Naylor, Corps of Engineers, from December 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Paul Dunn Charles Berrigan, Corps of Engineers, from December 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Henry Gordon Douglas, Corps of Engineers, from December 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Joseph Winston Cox, jr., Corps of Engineers, from December 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. George Townsend Derby, Corps of Engineers, from December 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Max Sherred Johnson, Corps of Engineers, from December 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Lee Bird Washbourne, Corps of Engineers, from December 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. John Robert Crume, jr., Corps of Engineers, from December 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. George Woodburne McGregor, Air Corps, from December 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. John Leonard Hines, jr., Cavalry, from December 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Charles Albert Harrington, Air Corps, from December 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Charles H. McNutt, Corps of Engineers, from December 1, 1932.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be captains

First Lieut. Herbert Theodore Berwald, Medical Corps, from July 17, 1932.

First Lieut. Robert Reeve Estill, Medical Corps, from September 5, 1932.

First Lieut. Charles Laurn Leedham, Medical Corps, from September 19, 1932.

First Lieut. Willis Hinton Drummond, Medical Corps, from September 19, 1932.

First Lieut. Charles Chute Gill, Medical Corps, from September 19, 1932.

DENTAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonels

Maj. Herman Stanton Rush, Dental Corps, from November 11, 1932.

Maj. Lester Caris Ogg, Dental Corps, from November 12, 1932.

To be captain

First Lieut. Henry Richard Sydenham, Dental Corps, from October 17, 1932.

VETERINARY CORPS

To be colonel

Lieut. Col. Robert Cessna Musser, Veterinary Corps, from July 24, 1932.

To be majors

Capt. Henry Lawrence Watson, Veterinary Corps, from July 18, 1932.

Capt. James Earl Noonan, Veterinary Corps, from August 6, 1932.

Capt. Gardiner Bouton Jones, Veterinary Corps, from August 11, 1932.

Capt. John Richard Ludwigs, Veterinary Corps, from September 26, 1932.

Capt. Nathan Menzo Neate, Veterinary Corps, from November 24, 1932.

To be captains

First Lieut. Harry Raymond Leighton, Veterinary Corps, from August 4, 1932.

First Lieut, Verne Clifford Hill, Veterinary Corps, from August 19, 1932.

First Lieut. Elmer William Young, Veterinary Corps, from August 19, 1932.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS

To be first lieutenant

Second Lieut. Charles Lawrence Driscoll, Medical Administrative Corps, from December 3, 1932.

CHAPLAINS

To be chaplain with the rank of lieutenant colonel Chaplain Wallace Hubbard Watts (major), United States Army, from September 23, 1932.

To be chaplains with the rank of major

Chaplain Mariano Vassallo (captain), United States Army, from July 19, 1932.

Chaplain Benjamin Joseph Tarskey (captain), United States Army, from August 8, 1932.

Chaplain John Francis Monahan (captain), United States Army, from August 8, 1932.

Chaplain Luther Deck Miller (captain), United States Army, from August 15, 1932.

Chaplain William Donoghue Cleary (captain), United States Army, from August 16, 1932.

Chaplain Edmund Charles Sliney (captain), United States Army, from September 10, 1932.

Chaplain Harlan Judson Ballentine (captain), United

States Army, from September 20, 1932. Chaplain Hal Coleman Head (captain), United States

Army, from September 26, 1932. Chaplain Walter John Donoghue (captain), United States

Army, from September 26, 1932. Chaplain Oscar Whitefield Reynolds (captain), United

States Army, from October 6, 1932.

Chaplain John MacWilliams (captain), United States Army, from October 31, 1932.

Chaplain Reuben Earl Boyd (captain), United States Army, from November 1, 1932.

Chaplain Roy Hartford Parker (captain), United States Army, from November 7, 1932.

Executive nomination received by the Senate December 9 (legislative day of December 8), 1932

APPOINTMENT, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY TO THE FIELD ARTILLERY

Second Lieut, James Knox Wilson, ir., Infantry, with rank from June 12, 1930.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS OF THE ARMY GENERAL OFFICERS

To be major general, reserve

Maj. Gen. Henry Dozier Russell, Georgia National Guard, from October 25, 1932.

To be brigadier general, reserve

Brig. Gen. Amos Thomas, Nebraska National Guard, from September 12, 1932.

REAPPOINTMENT IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS OF THE ARMY

To be brigadier general, reserve

Brig. Gen. Albert Lyman Cox, reserve, from November 10, 1932.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 7, 1932

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

Capt. Henry E. Lackey to be a rear admiral in the Navy from the 1st day of June, 1932.

Capt. Cyrus W. Cole to be a rear admiral in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1932.

The following-named captains to be rear admirals in the Navy from the 1st day of September, 1932:

Charles E. Courtney, an additional number in grade. Adolphus E. Watson.

Capt. Harry L. Brinser to be a rear admiral in the Navy from the 26th day of September, 1932.

Capt. Edgar B. Larimer to be a rear admiral in the Navy from the 1st day of October, 1932.

Commander Alfred W. Brown to be a captain in the Navy from the 5th day of June, 1932.

Commander Guy E. Davis to be a captain in the Navy from the 30th day of June, 1932.

Commander William C. Barker, jr., to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1932.

Commander Lemuel M. Stevens to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of August, 1932.

The following-named commanders to be captains in the Navy from the 1st day of September, 1932:

Joseph S. Evans, an additional number in grade.

Chester H. J. Keppler.

The following-named commanders to be captains in the Navy from the 26th day of September, 1932:

Charles A. Dunn, an additional number in grade.

John W. Lewis.

Lieut. Commander James C. Clark to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of May, 1932.

The following-named lieutenant commanders to be commanders in the Navy from the 1st day of June, 1932:

James C. Monfort.

Harold Dodd.

Lieut. Commander Guy C. Hitchcock to be a commander in the Navy from the 5th day of June, 1932.

The following-named lieutenant commanders to be commanders in the Navy from the 30th day of June, 1932: Schuyler Mills.

Davis De Treville.

Lieut. Commander Homer C. Wick to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1932.

Lieut. Commander Robert A. Lavender to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of August, 1932.

Lieut. Commander Robert S. Haggart to be a commander in the Navy from the 2d day of August, 1932.

Lieut. Commander Raymond E. Kerr to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of September, 1932.

Lieut. Commander George H. Fort to be a commander in the Navy from the 26th day of September, 1932.

The following-named lieutenant commanders to be commanders in the Navy from the 1st day of October, 1932:

Lunsford L. Hunter.

Ernest W. Broadbent.

Lieut. Commander Forrest U. Lake to be a commander in the Navy from the 23d day of October, 1932.

Lieut. Robert R. Ferguson to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 4th day of June, 1931.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy from the 4th day of December, 1931:

Thomas J. Haffey.

Clarence R. Johnson.

Lieut. Walker P. Rodman to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 4th day of June, 1931.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy from the 30th day of June, 1931:

Harold J. Brow.

Lyman C. Avery.

Lieut. George L. Compo to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 1st day of March, 1932.

Lieut. William J. Graham to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 12th day of March, 1932.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy from the 1st day of May, 1932:

Orie H. Small.

Elmer B. Robinson.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy from the 1st day of June, 1932:

Elijah E. Tompkins.

Homer E. Curlee.

Ratcliffe C. Welles.

Lieut. Homer B. Davis to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 5th day of June, 1932.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy from the 14th day of June, 1932:

James M. Connally.

Arthur E. Bartlett.

Lieut. Harold J. Wright to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 16th day of June, 1932.

Lieut. Alfred J. Byrholdt to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 20th day of June, 1932.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy from the 30th day of June, 1932:

Carl Hupp. Robert E. Davenport. Charles A. Goebel. William Wakefield. Stonewall B. Stadtler. Harry L. Dodson. Stephen E. Haddon. Duane L. Taylor. Edward H. Smith. Rex L. Hicks. William E. McClendon. Matthias G. Gardner. Henry C. Flanagan. Howard W. Fitch. Frank A. Saunders. Winfield A. Brooks. Will F. Roseman. Ernest E. Herrmann. Jesse G. McFarland. William E. Hilbert.

John P. Dix. Hugh W. Olds.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1932:

Maurice H. Stein. Hobart A. Sailor. William M. Callaghan. Harold L. Challenger.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy from the 1st day of August, 1932:

Thomas P. Jeter. Adolph O. Gieselmann.

Lieutenant Jeffrey C. Metzel to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 11th day of August, 1932.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy from the 1st day of September, 1932: Festus F. Foster.

Russell M. Ihrig.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Edwin R. Duncan to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 7th day of June, 1931.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Daniel N. Cone, jr., to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st day of October, 1931.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Charles A. Parker to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 12th day of March, 1932.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John R. McKinney to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st day of April, 1932.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John A. Morrow to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 8th day of April, 1932.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 1st day of May, 1932:

Horatio Ridout.

Victor B. Tate.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 1st day of June, 1932: Henry F. Agnew.

Dominic J. Tortorich, jr. Ralph W. D. Woods.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John D. Shaw to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 5th day of June, 1932.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Harry E. Morgan to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 10th day of June, 1932.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Edward S. Mulheron to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 14th day of June, 1932.

tenant in the Navy from the 14th day of June, 1932.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William A. Graham to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 20th day of June, 1932.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 30th day of June, 1932:

Henry F. Mulloy. William A. Hickey. George W. Allen. Ralph E. Wilson. Irving T. Duke. Louis W. Neusse. Chester C. Wood. Merle A. Sawyer. Frederick A. L. Dartsch. Leo A. Bachman. Edward L. Woodyard. William M. Cole. Clifford A. Fines. William G. Fisher. John A. Hayes. Edward W. Rawlins. Orville F. Gregor. Edward F. Crowe. George C. Towner. Elmer E. Berthold.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1932:

William G. Michelet. Wallace M. Beakley. Francis J. Grandfield. Hallsted L. Hopping.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Stephen G. Barchet to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 25th day of July, 1932.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 1st day of August, 1932:

William P. Tammany.
Shirley Y. Cutler.
Rae E. Arison.
Bob O. Mathews.
Ephraim R. McLean, jr.
Walter V. R. Vieweg.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Richard F. Stout to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 2d day of August, 1932.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Willford M. Hyman to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 11th day of August, 1932.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 1st day of September, 1932:

Bernard L. Austin. Joseph M. P. Wright. Albert Handly.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Norman W. Ellis to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 26th day of September, 1932.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 1st day of October, 1932: James R. Pahl.

William J. Longfellow.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) George W. Patterson, jr., to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 23d day of October, 1932. The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 1st day of November.

Joseph A. Callaghan. James S. Laidlaw. Howard L. Collins. Adrian M. Hurst.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 6th day of June, 1932:

Knight Pryor. William I. Darnell. Earl A. Junghans. Stanley G. Strong. Clair LeM. Miller. Paul J. Nelson. Leonard O. Fox. William E. Pennewill. Baron J. Mullaney. Lloyd K. Greenamyer. John W. Davison. Donald T. Eller. William L. Kabler. Rob R. McGreger. Elliott W. Parish, jr. William S. Arthur. Walter S. Denham. Francis D. Jordan. Paul Foley, jr. Erle V. Dennett. Robert G. Brownlee, 2d. Adolph J. Miller. Henry B. Twohy. Almon E. Loomis. Edward C. Folger, jr. Egbert A. Roth. Edward F. Hutchins. Henry J. McRoberts. Herman L. Ray. William G. Waltermire. Edward J. O'Donnell. Charles R. Fenton. Arthur S. Hill. Calvin A. Walker, fr. Warner S. Rodimon. Harold Nielsen. Frank B. Stephens. Robert J. Connell. Benjamin Coe. Whitmore S. Butts. Roy S. Benson. James H. Flatley, jr. Howard C. Bernet. William S. Stovall, ir. John R. Yoho. Charles K. Hutchison. Frederick W. Kuhn. Carl E. Giese. George F. Beardsley. Carl R. Armbrust. William T. Easton. Frank A. Brandley. James H. Mills, jr. John H. McElroy. Kemp Tolley. Leonard V. Duffy.

Passed Asst. Surg. James Humbert to be a surgeon in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from the 4th day of December, 1931.

William Oliver.

Clayton G. McCauley.

Passed Asst. Surg. Charles W. Robles to be a surgeon in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from the 30th day of June. 1931.

The following named assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenants, from the 20th day of June, 1932:

Charles F. Flower. Raymond W. Hege. Walter F. James. Bruce E. Bradley. Albert Ickstadt, jr.

The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) from the 27th day of July, 1932:

Harold E. Gillespie, a citizen of Minnesota. Frank R. Urban, a citizen of Illinois. Edgar Ricen, a citizen of Oregon.

Howard A. Baynton, a citizen of Wisconsin.

Paul Peterson, a citizen of Mississippi.

Clarence R. Pentz, a citizen of Pennsylvania.

Paul E. Leahy, a citizen of Illinois.

Alton R. Higgins, a citizen of Maine, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), from the 2d day of August, 1932.

The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), from the 2d day of September, 1932:

Charles W. Tidd, a citizen of California. Luther G. Bell, a citizen of South Carolina.

Carl V. Green, jr., a citizen of California, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), from the 2d day of October, 1932.

Dental Surg. Alexander G. Lyle to be a dental surgeon in the Navy, with the rank of commander, from the 1st day of September, 1931.

The following-named assistant dental surgeons to be passed assistant dental surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, from the 20th day of June, 1932:

Herman P. Riebe. Alvin F. Miller. Eric B. Hoag. James L. Purcell. Rae D. Pitton. Ralph W. Malone.

Clifford T. Logan.

The following-named assistant dental surgeons to be passed assistant dental surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, from the 30th day of June, 1932:

Frank K. Sullivan. Alfred Dinsmore.
Arthur Siegel. Edward H. Delaney.

Hector J. A. MacInnis.

The following-named passed assistant paymasters to be paymasters in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from the 4th day of June, 1931:

Howard M. Shaffer. Michael J. Dambacher. John M. Holmes. Albert S. Freedman. Timothy J. Mulcahy. William C. Jahnke. Oscar J. Phillips. Michael J. Kirwan. Walter T. Cronin. James Gately. Lewis S. Sutliff. Leonard A. Klauer. Charles H. Brever. Nathaniel E. Disbrow. James Fellis. Frederick Scherberger, jr. Fred A. Abbott. Clarence A. Miley. William H. McKenna. Roy L. Walford. Orly Tagland. Ralph J. Dindot. Herman W. Johnson. Lloyd C. Sowell.

The following-named passed assistant paymasters to be paymasters in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from the 30th day of June, 1931:

Cyrus D. Bishop. William M. Christie.

The following-named passed assistant paymasters to be paymasters in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from the 1st day of February, 1932:

Francis L. Gaffney. Russell D. Calkins.

Passed Asst. Paymaster Dillon F. Zimmerman to be a paymaster in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from the 12th day of March, 1932.

Acting Chaplain George LaC. Markle to be a chaplain in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, from the 20th day of June, 1932.

Naval Constructor Horatia G. Gillmor to be a naval constructor in the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, from the 1st day of October, 1932.

Boatswain LeRoy S. Williams to be a chief boatswain in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 9th day of August, 1930.

The following-named gunners to be chief gunners in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 2d day of September, 1932:

Monroe V. Evans. Earnest A. Brook.

Warren F. Condit.

The following-named electricians to be chief electricians in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 2d day of September. 1932:

of September, 1932:
Stanley E. Phillips.
Ralph A. Turner.
Thomas W. Hardisty.
George L. Nasi.

Arthur W. Kershner.
Corliss D. Keller.
Raymond W. Miller.

Radio Electrician William R. LaVelle to be a chief radio electrician in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 13th day of May, 1932.

Radio Electrician Merrill M. Holt to be a chief radio electrician in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 18th day of May, 1932.

The following-named machinists to be chief machinists in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 2d day of September, 1932:

Charles T. Foley.
Thomas J. Doyle.
Garrett L. Prible.
Raymond Baker.
Gerald J. Holtham.
Harry J. Jurjens.
Robert R. Wakefield.
Harley F. Smart.
Marion L. Bucham.
Earl A. Thomas.

Pay Clerk Orval S. Karns to be a chief pay clerk in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 14th day of August, 1930.

Pay Clerk Gaylord B. Abbaduska to be a chief pay clerk in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 3d day of September, 1931.

The following-named pay clerks to be chief pay clerks in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 12th day of June, 1932:

Ernest M. Joyce. Clifford B. Pischner. George W. Moores. Ernest W. Rogers.

Pay Clerk Roy P. Strange to be a chief pay clerk in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 25th day of July, 1932.

Pay Clerk Willard V. Haynes to be a chief pay clerk in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 31st day of July, 1932.

The following-named lieutenant commanders to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy, to rank from the dates indicated to correct the date of rank from which they take rank as previously nominated and confirmed:

John F. Warris, June 4, 1931. Francis E. Fitch, June 18, 1931. Fred C. Dickey, June 30, 1931. Frank C. Fake, June 30, 1931. Rutledge Irvine, June 30, 1931. Alfred M. Pride, July 1, 1931. David Rittenhouse, July 1, 1931. Robert L. Fuller, August 1, 1931. Cyril T. Simard, September 1, 1931. Lester T. Hundt, October 1, 1931. Thomas A. Gray, October 1, 1931. Byron J. Connell, December 29, 1931. Arthur Gavin, January 1, 1932. Arthur H. Cummings, February 1, 1932. Henry A. Stuart, February 1, 1932. Arthur L. Karns, June 1, 1932.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenants in the Navy, to rank from the dates indicated, to correct the date of rank from which they take rank as previously nominated and confirmed:

Robert L. Dennison, September 1, 1930.
Roland M. Huebl, September 13, 1930.
Stanhope C. Ring, October 1, 1930.
George K. Hodgkiss, October 1, 1930.
Kenneth P. Hartman, October 10, 1930.
Charles F. Coe, October 16, 1930.
Thayer T. Tucker, October 24, 1930.
Thomas B. Williamson, October 28, 1930.
John M. McIsaac, November 1, 1930.
Frank H. Bond, November 14, 1930.
Thomas L. Turner, December 9, 1930.
John L. Welch, December 21, 1930.
Frederick M. Trapnell, December 30, 1930.

Louis F. Teuscher, January 1, 1931. William K. Mendenhall, jr., January 20, 1931. Richard M. Scruggs, January 23, 1931. Peter W. Haas, jr., February 1, 1931. John C. Goodnough, February 9, 1931. Joseph L. Kane, February 20, 1931. James H. Willett, March 4, 1931. Fred W. Walton, April 1, 1931. Thomas B. Birtley, jr., May 1, 1931. Leon N. Blair, May 8, 1931. Harry D. Felt, May 24, 1931. Robert H. Rodgers, June 1, 1931. Samuel G. Fuqua, June 18, 1931. Marvin M. Stephens, June 30, 1931. Thomas E. Boyce, July 1, 1931. Richard M. Oliver, July 31, 1931. Arthur L. Maher, August 1, 1931. Henry M. Cooper, September 1, 1931. Burton Davis, September 2, 1931. Donald E. Wilcox, October 1, 1931. Paul B. Koonce, October 1, 1931. Louis A. Drexler, jr., October 6, 1931. Frank H. Newton, jr., October 11, 1931. Samuel P. Comly, jr., November 1, 1931. Henry D. Batterton, November 1, 1931. Francis L. Robbins, November 1, 1931. John L. Brown, November 6, 1931. Richard P. McDonough, November 6, 1931. Thomas E. Kelly, November 17, 1931. Frederick J. Nelson, December 1, 1931. Joyce A. Ralph, December 1, 1931. George A. T. Washburn, December 29, 1931. Guy M. Neely, January 1, 1932. William P. Burford, January 1, 1932. Robert R. Buck, January 7, 1932. Philip D. Lohmann, February 1, 1932.

Wallace E. Guitar, February 1, 1932.

Beverley R. Harrison, jr., June 14, 1932.

William A. Fly, February 21, 1932.

Harry A. Dunn, jr., April 15, 1932.

John P. B. Barrett, June 16, 1932.

The following-named surgeons to be surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, to rank from the 4th day of June, 1931, to correct the date of rank from which they take rank as previously nominated and confirmed:

Robert F. Sledge. Emil J. Stelter. James F. Terrell. Jesse D. Jewell. Harvey W. Miller. Joseph F. Lankford. Frank W. Quin. Francis E. Tierney. Charles A. Costello.

The following-named surgeons to be surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, to rank from the 18th day of June, 1931, to correct the date of rank from which they take rank as previously nominated and confirmed:

Elwin C. Taylor. Joseph J. Kaveney. Edward H. Sparkman, jr.

The following-named passed assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, to rank from the 20th day of June, 1932, to correct the date of rank from which they take rank as previously nominated and confirmed:

Harold V. Packard.
Leon D. Carson.
Gerald W. Smith.
Thomas M. Arrasmith, jr.
Franklin V. Sunderland.
Arthur W. Loy.
Albert T. Walker.
Thomas Jackson, jr.

Henry M. Walker. Glenn S. Campbell. Herman M. Mavetey. Charles R. Wilcox. French R. Moore. Joseph W. Kimbrough. Theophilus F. Weinert.

The following-named dental surgeons to be dental surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, to rank from the 4th day of June, 1931, to correct the date of rank

from which they take rank as previously nominated and confirmed:

Frank V. Davis. Walton C. Carroll. Charles L. Tompkins. George L. Reilly. Frederick W. Mitchell.

Dental Surg. Edwin N. Cochran to be a dental surgeon in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, to rank from the 4th day of December, 1931, to correct the date of rank from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Chief Pay Clerk Stanley C. King to be a chief pay clerk in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 20th day of November, 1923, to correct the date of rank from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

MARINE CORPS

Lieut. Col. William P. Upshur to be a colonel in the Marine Corps from July 27, 1932.

Maj. Sidney S. Lee to be a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps from July 27, 1932.

Maj. Ross E. Rowell to be a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps from August 1, 1932.

The following-named majors to be majors in the Marine Corps to correct the dates from which they take rank as previously nominated and confirmed:

Leo D. Hermle from October 29, 1931.

Lemuel C. Shepherd, jr., from April 1, 1932.

Roswell Winans from May 1, 1932.

Capt. Robert Blake to be a major in the Marine Corps from June 1, 1932.

Capt. Charles I. Murray to be a major in the Marine Corps from July 27, 1932.

Capt. Percy D. Cornell to be a major in the Marine Corps from August 1, 1932.

Capt. Samuel C. Cumming to be a major in the Marine Corps from November 1, 1932.

The following-named captains to be captains in the Marine Corps to correct the dates from which they take rank as previously nominated and confirmed:

George D. Hamilton from June 1, 1931. Lemuel A. Haslup from June 7, 1931.

Norman E. True from June 20, 1931.

Robert S. Pendleton from June 25, 1931.

George L. Maynard from July 1, 1931.

Carl W. Meigs from July 25, 1931.

Floyd W. Bennett from July 31, 1931. Harry E. Leland from August 4, 1931.

Brady L. Vogt from September 1, 1931.

Irving E. Odgers from October 1, 1931.

William E. Quaster from October 29, 1931.

Francis Kane from December 1, 1931.

Clinton W. McLeod from January 1, 1932.

Paul A. Lesser from March 1, 1932.

Alexander Galt from April 1, 1932.

William D. Bassett from April 29, 1932.

First Lieut, Raymond T. Presnell to be a captain in the Marine Corps from September 1, 1931.

First Lieut. Edward F. O'Day to be a captain in the Marine Corps from April 20, 1932.

First Lieut. James D. Waller to be a captain in the Marine Corps from May 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Clifford Prichard to be a captain in the Marine Corps from June 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Cyril W. Martyr to be a captain in the Marine Corps from July 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Frank S. Gilman to be a captain in the Marine

Corps from July 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Melvin E. Fuller to be a captain in the Marine

Corps from July 27, 1932.
First Lieut. Francis I. Fenton to be a captain in the Marine

Corps from August 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Ralph W. Luce to be a captain in the Marine Corps from August 1, 1932.

First Lieut. Willard R. Enk to be a captain in the Marine Corps from August 11, 1932.

First Lieut. Gerald C. Thomas to be a captain in the Marine Corps from November 1, 1932.

First Lieut. John W. Cunningham to be a captain in the Marine Corps from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. John R. Lanigan to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from July 27, 1932.

Second Lieut. Raymond E. Hopper to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from August 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Francis B. Loomis, jr., to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from August 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. John H. Coffman to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from August 11, 1932.

Second Lieut. Robert H. McDowell to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from September 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Charles E. Chapel to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from September 21, 1932.

Second Lieut. Thomas D. Marks to be first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from October 26, 1932.

Second Lieut. Wallace O. Thompson to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. John H. Griebel to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. Peter P. Schrider to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from November 1, 1932.

Second Lieut. James F. Shaw, jr., to be a first lieutenant

in the Marine Corps from December 1, 1932.

Quartermaster Clerk Fletcher B. Crugar to be a chief quartermaster clerk in the Marine Corps, to rank with but after second lieutenant, from July 1, 1932.

Pay Clerk Timothy E. Murphy to be a chief pay clerk in the Marine Corps, to rank with but after second lieutenant, from August 2, 1932.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 23, 1932

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

To be first lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1932

Edward Miller Sager. Allan Brodie Ramsay. Achilles Lacy Tynes. Robert Barrett Skinner. Dwight Lawson. Joseph Pease Russell. James Little Murchison. Norman Webb White. William Clarence Knott.

Paul Edmond Keller. Albert Henry Robinson. John Frederick Blatt. John Randolph Copenhaver.

Cyril Edward McEnany. Frank Yearsley Leaver. Joe Harrell. John Ellsworth Roberts.

To be first lieutenants with rank from August 2, 1932

Leonard Neil Swanson. Francis Patrick Kintz. Albert Russel Dreisbach. William Weaver Nichol. Richard Paul Johnson. Joseph Upton Weaver.

George Darsie McGrew. Leonard Frank Wilson. Major Samuel White. Fred Campbell Turley. Robert James Wilson. Clifford Hayes Mack.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from September 1, 1932 Llewellyn Lancelot Barrow.

Leonard Theodore Peterson.

George Prazak.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from September 10, 1932 Fred Rueb, jr.

Alfred Henry Brauer.

DENTAL CORPS

To be first lieutenants, with rank from July 1, 1932 John Kenneth Sitzman. Howard Newton Burgin. Robert Earl Hammersberg.

VETERINARY CORPS

To be second lieutenants, with rank from July 1, 1932 Russell McNellis. Richard George Yule.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS

To be second lieutenant, with rank from July 1, 1932 James Coney Bower.

CHAPLAIN

To be chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant Vernon Paul Jaeger.

APPOINTMENTS BY TRANSFER IN THE REGULAR ARMY TO ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Lieut. Col. Elmer Cuthbert Desobry. Capt. Charles Allen Easterbrook. Capt. Harold Napoleon Gilbert.

TO QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Lieut, Col. Olan Cecil Aleshire. Maj. Otho Wilder Humphries. Capt. Wallace James Redner. Capt. Edward Marple Daniels. Capt. Thomas Willis Jones.

First Lieut. Lewis Edward Weston Lepper.

TO FINANCE DEPARTMENT

First Lieut. Clarence Archibald Frank. TO ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

First Lieut. Albert Smith Rice.

TO CAVALRY

Capt. Holmes Gill Paullin.

TO INFANTRY

Capt. Perry Cole Ragan.

TO FIELD ARTILLERY

First Lieut. Irving Arthur Duffy.

TO AIR CORPS

Second Lieut. William Tell Hefley, jr. Second Lieut. Charles Theodore Arnett.

Second Lieut. Daniel Francis Callahan, jr.

Second Lieut, Marcellus Duffy.

Second Lieut. Robert Alan Stunkard.

Second Lieut. Gordon Aylesworth Blake. Second Lieut. Joseph Francis Carroll.

Second Lieut. A. J. McVea.

Second Lieut. Donald Norton Yates. Second Lieut. Hoyt Daniel Williams.

Second Lieut. Paul Gordon Miller.

Second Lieut. William John Bell.

Second Lieut. Ernest Moore.

Second Lieut. Royden Eugene Beebe. Second Lieut. Earle William Hockenberry. Second Lieut. Louis Augustine Guenther.

Second Lieut. Milton Wylie Arnold.

Second Lieut. David Northup Motherwell.

Second Lieut. Millard Chester Young. Second Lieut, Henry Keppler Mooney.

Second Lieut. Robert Merrill Lee.

Second Lieut. Robert Freeman Fulton.

Second Lieut. Dean Coldwell Strother.

Second Lieut. George Frederick Hartman.

Second Lieut. Carl Wilbert Carlmark. Second Lieut. Richard Hungerford Wise.

Second Lieut. Charles Francis Densford.

Second Lieut. John Robert Skeldon.

Second Lieut. Jacob Edward Smart.

Second Lieut. Lester LeRoy Hilman Kunish.

Second Lieut. Robert Edward Lee Eaton. Second Lieut. Carl Fillmore Damberg.

Second Lieut. Wendell Washington Bowman.

Second Lieut. Hilbert Fred Muenter.

Second Lieut. John Autrey Feagin.

Second Lieut. Raymond Taylor Lester.

Second Lieut. John Clarence Gordon.

Second Lieut. Arthur Raphael Kerwin, jr.

Second Lieut. Charles Bowman Dougher. Second Lieut. David William Hutchison.

Second Lieut. Gerald Evan Williams.

Second Lieut. Edward Julius Timberlake, ir. Second Lieut. John Tazewell Helms. Second Lieut. Russell Hunter Griffith.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

To be colonels

Arthur George Fisher, Air Corps. Edwin Oliver Saunders, Judge Advocate General's Department.

Walter Krueger, Infantry. Asa Leon Singleton, Infantry. George Grunert, Cavalry. William Rivers Pope, Cavalry. Staley Alfred Campbell, Infantry. John Rowe Brewer, Infantry. John Pope McAdams, Infantry. Richard Wetherill, Infantry. Hartman Lewis Butler, Coast Artillery Corps. Harry Arthur Wells, Infantry. Ralph Middleton Parker, Cavalry. George Warren Harris, Infantry. Pat M. Stevens, Infantry. William Holt Peek, Field Artillery. John Hastings Howard, Air Corps. John Joshua Fulmer, Infantry. Joseph Irving McMullen, Judge Advocate General's De-

Matt Combes Bristol, Finance Department. Francis Cassius Endicott, Infantry Thomas Pitcher Bernard, Field Artillery. Daniel D. Tompkins, Cavalry. Clarence Anderson Dougherty, Cavalry. Henry Hossfeld, Infantry.

To be lieutenant colonels

Charles Dudley Hartman, Quartermaster Corps. Edgar Simpson Miller, Infantry. Albert Lee Sneed, Air Corps. Lester David Baker, Infantry. Walter Reed Weaver, Air Corps. Raymond Hope Fenner, Coast Artillery Corps. William Whinery Hicks, Coast Artillery Corps. Richard Herbert Somers, Ordnance Department. Eugene Bonfils Walker, Coast Artillery Corps. Frederick Colwell Phelps, Infantry. John Burges Johnson, Cavalry. Edmund Russell Andrews, Infantry. Joseph Albert Rogers, Field Artillery. Max Robert Wainer, Quartermaster Corps. Karl Ferguson Baldwin, Coast Artillery Corps. Charles Kleber Wing, Coast Artillery Corps. Charles Elting Coates, Infantry. Austin Henry Brown, Finance Department. Arthur Hamilton MacKie, Infantry. Samuel Roland Dishman, Quartermaster Corps. Charles Henry McDonald, Judge Advocate General's Department.

Charles Redding Williams, Judge Advocate General's Department.

Edward Postell King, jr., Field Artillery. Martin Conrad Shallenberger, Infantry. John Henry Pirie, Air Corps. Kenneth Sheild Perkins, Field Artillery. Eugene Reybold, Corps of Engineers. Robert George Kirkwood, Field Artillery. Harold Everett Marr, Field Artillery. Hugo Ernest Pitz, Coast Artillery Corps. Thomas Clair Cook, Coast Artillery Corps. Olin Harrington Longino, Coast Artillery Corps. Peter Hill Ottosen, Coast Artillery Corps. Edgar Hall Thompson, Coast Artillery Corps. Frank Keet Ross, Field Artillery.

To be majors

Warfield Monroe Lewis, Infantry. Walter Wilton Warner, Ordnance Department. William Ormon Butler, Air Corps. Rex Webb Beasley, Field Artillery.

Joseph Lawton Collins, Infantry. Walter Francis Vander Hyden, Ordnance Department. James Oscar Green, jr., Infantry. Ira Adam Crump, Ordnance Department. Elbert Louis Ford, jr., Ordnance Department. James Lord Hayden, Coast Artillery Corps. Scott Brewer Ritchie, Ordnance Department. John Tupper Cole, Cavalry. George Sampson Beurket, Field Artillery. Stephen Hunting Sherrill, Signal Corps. Charles Hunter Gerhardt, Cavalry. Lincoln Ferris Daniels, Infantry. Frederick Augustus Irving, Infantry. Burnett Ralph Olmsted, Ordnance Department. Herbert Charles Holdridge, Adjutant General's Department.

Matthew Bunker Ridgway, Infantry. Albert Cowper Smith, Cavalry. Richard Mars Wightman, Field Artillery. Percy Gamble Black, Field Artillery. Charles Walter Yuill, Infantry. William Willis Eagles, Infantry. Joel Grant Holmes, Ordnance Department. Albert Charles Stanford, Field Artillery. James Arthur Code, jr., Signal Corps. William Sackville, Coast Artillery Corps. Louis LeRoy Martin, Cavalry. John Allen Stewart, Field Artillery. William Kelly Harrison, jr., Cavalry. Leroy Henry Lohmann, Coast Artillery Corps. Ernest Nason Harmon, Cavalry. Francis Graves Bonham, Infantry. Norman Daniel Cota, Infantry. Christian Gingrich Foltz, Coast Artillery Corps. Joseph Scranton Tate, Field Artillery. Robert Bundy Ransom, Infantry. Arthur McKinley Harper, Field Artillery. Carleton Coulter, jr., Infantry. Aaron Bradshaw, jr., Coast Artillery Corps. Robert Newton Kunz, Signal Corps. Charles Solomon Kilburn, Cavalry. Willis Richardson Slaughter, Ordnance Department. George Hatton Weems, Infantry. Roy Lindsay Bowlin, Ordnance Department. Charles Radcliffe Johnson, jr., Cavalry.

To be captains

George Clement McDonald, Air Corps. Thomas Judson Weed, Quartermaster Corps. Peter Emanuel Skanse, Air Corps. Alfred Evans Waller, Air Corps. Harold Amos Moore, Air Corps. Malcolm Nebeker Stewart, Air Corps. John George Shannonhouse, Chemical Warfare Service. James Austin Gilruth, Infantry. Odas Moon, Air Corps. Arthur George Liggett, Air Corps. Westside Torkel Larson, Air Corps. Andrew Daniel Hopping, Infantry. Edward Herendeen, Field Artillery. Newton Longfellow, Air Corps. Lloyd Barnett, Air Corps. John Arthur Laird, jr., Air Corps. Bushrod Hoppin, Air Corps. Charles William Steinmetz, Air Corps. John Myrddin Davies, Air Corps. William Norris White, Field Artillery, Walter Thomas Meyer, Air Corps. Reuben Dallam Biggs, Air Corps. Wendell Brown McCoy, Air Corps. James Edward Duke, jr., Air Corps. Martinus Stenseth, Air Corps. Rex Kirkland Stoner, Air Corps. James Bernard Carroll, Air Corps. Harold Franklyn Rouse, Air Corps. Thomas Lonnie Gilbert, Air Corps. James Douglas Givens, Air Corps.

Oliver Williams De Gruchy, Finance Department. Harold De Lancey Stetson, Quartermaster Corps. William Cushman Farnum, Air Corps. Charles Milton Cummings, Air Corps. William Turnbull, Air Corps. Joseph Williams Benson, Air Corps. Frederick Dan Lynch, Air Corps. James Atwater Woodruff, Air Corps Robert Wallace Burke, Infantry. Lester James Maitland, Air Corps. William Warren Welsh, Air Corps. Arthur Ignatius Ennis, Air Corps. Caleb Vance Haynes, Air Corps. Jean Edens, Infantry. Emil Frederick Kollmer, Field Artillery. LeRoy William Yarborough, Infantry. Richard Francis Stone, Infantry. James Norwood Ancrum, Infantry. William Wallace Brier, jr., Infantry. John Brandon Franks, Quartermaster Corps. John Joseph Turner, Field Artillery. Orville Ervin Davis, Quartermaster Corps. John Thomas McKay, Quartermaster Corps. Percival Adams Wakeman, Signal Corps. John Leon McElroy, Infantry. Herman Jackson Crigger, Field Artillery. Floyd Thomas Gillespie, Signal Corps. Hal C. Bush, Infantry. Charles Homer Martin, Cavalry. William Henry Speidel, Infantry. Herbert Linus Berry, Field Artillery. Robert Owen Montgomery, Field Artillery. Martin Owen Cahill, Quartermaster Corps. Horace Napoleon Gibson, Infantry. James Leonard Hogan, Coast Artillery Corps. Sidney Frank Wharton, Infantry. Stephen Eugene Bullock, Field Artillery. Dayton Locke Robinson, Infantry. Homer Banister Pettit, Corps of Engineers. James Yancey Le Gette, Field Artillery. Sherman Edgar Willard, Coast Artillery Corps. Howard Samuel Paddock, Signal Corps. Harold Arthur Bartron, Air Corps. John Spalding Miller, Infantry. Joseph Albert Sullivan, Field Artillery. James Bryan McDavid, Infantry. Lloyd Henry Gibbons, Infantry Henry Elmer Sowell, Field Artillery. William Stilwell Conrow, Cavalry. James Webb Newberry, Infantry. John Frederick Whiteley, Air Corps. Edward Clay Johnson, Infantry.

To be first lieutenants .

Claude Augustus Billingsley, Field Artillery. Gerald Geoffrey Johnston, Air Corps. Elmer Joseph Rogers, jr., Air Corps. John Francis Fiske, Field Artillery. Malcolm Faulhaber, Field Artillery. Horace Whitfield Johnson, Infantry. Ross Drum Lustenberger, Corps of Engineers. John Caswell Crosthwaite, Air Corps. John Dean Hawkins, Infantry. Clarence Shortridge Irvine, Air Corps. Gregg Miller Lindsay, Field Artillery. Mason Harley Lucas, Field Artillery. Ralph Emerson Holmes, Air Corps. John Francis Mathew Kohler, Cavalry. Darr Hayes Alkire, Air Corps. Francis Albert Rudolph, Infantry. Thurston H. Baxter, Air Corps. Albert Gallatin Franklin, jr., Coast Artillery Corps. Chester Erwin Margrave, Field Artillery. John Albert Tarro, Air Corps. John Titcomb Sprague, Air Corps. Frederick August Bacher, jr., Air Corps.

Walter Byron Larew, Signal Corps. Edward James Doyle, Cavalry. William Orsen Van Giesen, Corps of Engineers. Ward Jackson Davies, Air Corps. Frank Coffin Holbrook, Field Artillery. Yantis Halbert Taylor, Air Corps. Newell Edward Watts, Infantry. George Leroy Murray, Air Corps. Claire Stroh, Air Corps. Charles William Stratton, Field Artillery. Charles Albert Sheldon, Cavalry. Francis Edgar Cheatle, Air Corps. Stewart Frederic Yeo, Field Artillery. Robert Jones Moulton, Coast Artillery Corps. James Trimble Brown, Infantry. Charles Weller McCarthy, Infantry, Benjamin Branche Talley, Corps of Engineers. John Gibson Van Houten, Infantry. Kenneth Holmes Kinsler, Infantry. Edgar Albert Gans, Infantry. Howard Ravenscroft Johnson, Infantry. Albert Samuel Baron, Coast Artillery Corps. George Edwin Steinmeyer, jr., Infantry. Herbert Charles Lichtenberger, Air Corps. Arthur Joseph Lehman, Air Corps. Oscar Frederick Carlson, Air Corps. George Edley Henry, Air Corps. Richard Dodge Reeve, Air Corps. Henry Louis Luongo, Infantry. Herbert Butler Powell, Infantry. Signa Allen Gilkey, Air Corps. Edward Francis Merchant, Infantry. Layton Allen Zimmer, Coast Artillery Corps. Jay B. Lovless, Infantry. Clinton William Davies, Air Corps. James Byron Colson, Infantry. William Hans Brunke, Infantry. Thomas Beverley Harper, Infantry. Paul August Jaccard, Coast Artillery Corps. James David O'Brien, Infantry. Reuben Kyle, jr., Air Corps. Paul Burnham Nelson, Coast Artillery Corps. Harvey Flynn Dyer, Air Corps. Robert Bartlett McCleave, Infantry. John Edwin Mortimer, Coast Artillery Corps. Earl Clinton Robbins, Air Corps. Andrew Joseph Kerwin Malone, Air Corps. Russell Keillor, Air Corps. Mark Darrow Stephan Steensen, Air Corps. Ernest Harold Lawson, Air Corps. John Edward Bodle, Air Corps. William Harold Doolittle, Air Corps. Russell Scott, Air Corps. Burton Murdock Hovey, jr., Air Corps. Richard Eastman Cobb, Air Corps. Dale Davis Fisher, Air Corps. Henry Weisbrod Dorr, Air Corps. Irvin Alberta Woodring, Air Corps. Carlisle Iverson Ferris, Air Corps. Elwood Richard Quesada, Air Corps. Willard Roland Wolfinbarger, Air Corps. Hans William Holmer, Corps of Engineers. Harold Albert Kurstedt, Corps of Engineers. Edward Grow Daly, Corps of Engineers. Donald Chamberlin Hawkins, Corps of Engineers. Theodore Addison Weyher, Corps of Engineers. Robert Hammiell Naylor, Corps of Engineers. Paul Dunn Charles Berrigan, Corps of Engineers. Henry Gordon Douglas, Corps of Engineers. Joseph Winston Cox, jr., Corps of Engineers. George Townsend Derby, Corps of Engineers. Max Sherred Johnson, Corps of Engineers. Lee Bird Washbourne, Corps of Engineers. John Robert Crume, jr., Corps of Engineers. George Woodburne McGregor, Air Corps.

John Leonard Hines, jr., Cavalry. Charles Albert Harrington, Air Corps. Charles H. McNutt, Corps of Engineers.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be captains

Herbert Theodore Berwald. Willis Hinton Drum-Robert Reeve Estill. mond.

Charles Laurn Leedham.

Charles Chute Gill.

DENTAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonels

Herman Stanton Rush. Lester Caris Ogg.

To be captain

Henry Richard Sydenham.

VETERINARY CORPS

To be colonel

Robert Cessna Musser.

To be majors

Harry Lawrence Watson. James Earl Noonan. Gardiner Bouton Jones. John Richard Ludwigs. Nathan Menzo Neate.

To be captains

Harry Raymond Leighton.

Verne Clifford Hill. Elmer William Young.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS

To be first lieutenant

Charles Lawrence Driscoll.

CHAPLAINS

To be chaplain with the rank of lieutenant colonel Wallace Hubbard Watts.

To be chaplains with the rank of major

Mariano Vassallo.
Benjamin Joseph Tarskey.
John Francis Monahan.
Luther Deck Miller.
William Donoghue Cleary.
Edmund Charles Sliney.

Harlan Judson Ballentine.

Hal Coleman Head.
Walter John Donoghue.
Oscar Whitefield Reynolds.
John MacWilliams.
Reuben Earl Boyd.
Roy Hartford Parker.

APPOINTMENT, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY

To Field Artillery

Second Lieut. James Knox Wilson, jr.

Appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army General Officers

To be major general, reserve

Henry Dozier Russell.

To be brigadier general, reserve

Amos Thomas.

REAPPOINTMENT IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS OF THE ARMY

To be brigadier general, reserve

Albert Lyman Cox.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

To be rear admirals

Henry E. Lackey. Cyrus W. Cole. Charles E. Courtney (an

Adolphus E. Watson. Harry L. Brinser. Edgar B. Larimer.

additional number in grade).

To be captains

Alfred W. Brown. Guy E. Davis. William C. Barker, jr. Lemuel M. Stevens.

To be commanders

Joseph S. Evans (an additional number in grade).
Chester H. J. Keppler.
Charles A. Dunn (an additional number in grade).
John W. Lewis.

James C. Clark.
James C. Monfort,
Harold Dodd.
Guy C. Hitchcock.
Schuyler Mills.
Davis De Treville.

Homer C. Wick. Robert A. Lavender. Robert S. Haggart. Raymond E. Kerr.

To be lieutenant commanders

Robert R. Ferguson. Thomas J. Haffey. Clarence R. Johnson. Walker P. Rodman. Harold J. Brow. Lyman C. Avery. George L. Compo. William J. Graham. Orie H. Small. Elmer B. Robinson. Elijah E. Tompkins. Homer E. Curlee. Ratcliffe C. Welles. Homer B. Davis. James M. Connally. Arthur E. Bartlett. Harold J. Wright. Alfred J. Byrholdt. Carl Hupp. Charles A. Goebel. Stonewall B. Stadtler. Stephen E. Haddon. Edward H. Smith. William E. McClendon.

Henry C. Flanagan.

Frank A. Saunders. Will F. Roseman. Jesse G. McFarland. John P. Dix. Robert E. Davenport. William Wakefield. Harry L. Dodson. Duane L. Taylor. Rex L. Hicks. Matthias B. Gardner. Howard W. Fitch. Winfield A. Brooks. Ernest E. Herrmann. William E. Hilbert. Hugh W. Olds. Maurice H. Stein. Hobart A. Sailor. William M. Callaghan. Harold L. Challenger. Thomas P. Jeter.

Adolph O. Geiselmann.

Jeffrey C. Metzel.

Festus F. Foster.

Russell M. Ihrig.

George H. Fort.

Lunsford L. Hunter.

Ernest W. Broadbent. Forrest U. Lake.

To be lieutenants

Edwin R. Duncan. Daniel N. Cone, jr. Charles A. Parker. John R. McKinney. John A. Morrow. Horatio Ridout. Victor B. Tate. Henry F. Agnew. Dominic J. Torterich, jr. Ralph W. D. Woods. John D. Shaw. Harry E. Morgan. Edward S. Mulheron. William A. Graham. Henry F. Mulloy. George W. Allen. Irving T. Duke. Chester C. Wood. Frederick A. L. Dartach. Edward L. Woodyard. William G. Fisher. John A. Hayes. Orville F. Gregor. George C. Towner. William A. Hickey. Ralph E. Wilson. Louis W. Nuesse. Merle A. Sawyer. Leo A. Bachman.

To be lieutenants (junior grade)

Knight Pryor.
Earl A. Junghans.
Clair LeM. Miller.
Leonard O. Fox.
Baron J. Mullaney.
John W. Davison.
William L. Kabler.
Elliott W. Parish, jr.
Walter S. Denham.
Paul Foley, jr.
Robert C. Brownlee, 2d.
Henry B. Twohy.
Edward C. Folger, jr.
Edward F. Hutchins.

William M. Cole. Clifford A. Fines. Edward W. Rawlins, Edward F. Crowe. Elmer E. Berthold. William G. Michelet. Francis J. Grandfield. Wallace M. Beakley. Hallsted L. Hopping. Stephen G. Barchet. William P. Tammany. Shirley Y. Cutler. Rae E. Arison. Bob O. Mathews. Ephraim R. McLean, jr. Walter V. R. Vieweg. Richard F. Stout. Willford M. Hyman. Bernard L. Austin. Joseph M. P. Wright. Albert Handly. Norman W. Ellis. James R. Pahl. William J. Longfellow. George W. Patterson. Joseph A. Callaghan. Howard L. Collins. James S. Laidlaw. Adrian M. Hurst.

Herman L. Ray.
Edward J. O'Donnell.
Arthur S. Hill.
Warner S. Rodimon.
Frank B. Stephens.
Benjamin Coe.
Roy S. Benson.
Howard C. Bernet.
John R. Yoho.
Frederick W. Kuhn.
George F. Beardsley.
William T. Easton.
James H. Mills, jr.
Kemp Tolley.

Clayton C. McCauley. William I. Dernell. Stanley C. Strong. Paul J. Nelson. William E. Pennewill. Lloyd K. Greenamyer. Donald T. Eller. Rob R. McGregor. William S. Arthur. Francis D. Jordan. Erle V. Dennett. Adolph J. Miller. Almon E. Loomis. Egbert A. Roth. Henry J. McRoberts.

William C. Waltermire. Charles R. Fenton. Calvin A. Walker, jr. Harold Nielsen. Robert J. Connell. Whitmore S. Butts. James H. Flatley, jr. William S. Stovall, jr. Charles K. Hutchison. Carl E. Giese. Carl R. Armbrust. Frank A. Brandley. John H. McElroy. Leonard V. Duffy. William Oliver.

To be surgeons

James Humbert.

Charles W. Robles.

To be passed assistant surgeons

Charles F. Flower. Walter F. James.

Raymond W. Hege. Bruce E. Bradley.

Albert Ickstadt, ir.

To be assistant surgeons

Harold E. Gillespie. Frank R. Urban. Edgar Ricen. Howard A. Baynton. Paul Peterson. Clarence R. Pentz.

Paul E. Leahy. Alton R. Higgins. Charles W. Tidd. Luther G. Bell. Carl V. Green, jr.

To be dental surgeon

Alexander G. Lyle.

To be passed assistant dental surgeons

Herman P. Riebe. Eric B. Hoag. Rae D. Pitton. Clifford T. Logan. Alvin F. Miller. James L. Purcell.

Ralph W. Malone. Frank K. Sullivan, Arthur Siegel. Hector J. A. MacInnis. Alfred Dinsmore. Edward H. Delaney.

To be paymasters

Howard M. Shaffer. John M. Holmes. Timothy J. Mulcahy. Oscar J. Phillips. James Gately. Lewis S. Sutliff. Charles H. Breyer. Frederick Scherberger, jr. Fred A. Abbott. William H. McKenna. Orly Tagland. Herman W. Johnson.

Michael J. Kirwan. Walter T. Cronin. Leonard A. Klauer. Nathaniel E. Disbrow. James Fellis. Clarence A. Miley. Roy L. Walford. Ralph J. Dindot. Lloyd C. Sowell. Cyrus D. Bishop. William M. Christie. Francis L. Gaffney. Russell D. Calkins. Dillon F. Zimmerman.

To be chaplain

George LaC. Markle.

Michael J. Dambacher.

Albert S. Freedman.

William C. Jahnke.

To be naval constructor

Horatio G. Gillmor.

To be chief boatswain

LeRoy S. Williams.

To be chief gunners

Monroe V. Evans.

Warren F. Condit.

Earnest A. Brook.

To be chief electricians

Stanley E. Phillips. Ralph A. Turner. Thomas W. Hardisty. Arthur W. Kershner. Corliss D. Kellar. Raymond W. Miller.

George L. Nasi.

To be chief radio electricians

William R. LaVelle. Merrill M. Holt.

To be chief machinists

Charles T. Foley. Thomas J. Doyle. Gerald J. Holtham. Harry J. Jurjens. Robert R. Wakefield. Garrett L. Prible. Raymond Baker. Harley F. Smart. Marion L. Buchan. Earl A. Thomas.

To be chief pay clerks

Orval S. Karns. Gaylord B. Abbaduska. Ernest M. Joyce. George W. Moores.

Clifford B. Pischner. Ernest W. Rogers. Roy P. Strange. Willard V. Haynes.

To be lieutenant commanders

John F. Warris. Francis E. Fitch. Fred C. Dickey. Frank C. Fake. Rutledge Irvine. Alfred M. Pride. David Rittenhouse. Robert L. Fuller.

Cyril T. Simard. Lester T. Hundt. Thomas A. Gray. Byron J. Connell. Arthur Gavin. Arthur H. Cummings. Henry A. Stuart. Arthur L. Karns.

To be lieutenants

Robert L. Dennison. Roland M. Huebl. Stanhope C. Ring. George K. Hodgkiss. Kenneth P. Hartman. Charles F. Coe. Thayer T. Tucker. Thomas B. Williamson. John M. McIsaac. Frank H. Bond. Thomas L. Turner. John L. Welch. Frederick M. Trapnell. Louis F. Teuscher. William K. Mendenhall, jr. Richard M. Scruggs. Peter W. Haas, jr.

John C. Goodnough. Joseph L. Kane. James H. Willett. Fred W. Walton. Thomas B. Birtley, jr. Leon N. Blair. Harry D. Felt.

Thomas E. Boyce. Richard M. Oliver. Arthur L. Maher. Henry M. Cooper. Burton Davis. Donald E. Wilcox. Paul B. Koonce. Louis A. Drexler, jr. Frank H. Newton, jr. Samuel P. Comly, jr. Henry D. Batterton. Francis L. Robbins. John L. Brown. Richard P. McDonough. Thomas E. Kelly. Frederick J. Nelson. Joyce A. Ralph. George A. T. Washburn. Guy M. Neely. William P. Burford. Robert R. Buck. Philip D. Lohmann. Wallace E. Guitar. William A. Fly. Harry A. Dunn, jr. Beverley R. Harrison, jr. John P. B. Barrett.

To be surgeons

Robert F. Sledge. Emil J. Stelter. James F. Terrell. Jesse D. Jewell. Harvey W. Miller. Joseph F. Lankford.

Robert H. Rodgers.

Samuel G. Fuqua.

Marvin M. Stephens.

Frank W. Quin. Francis E. Tierney. Charles A. Costello. Edwin C. Taylor. Joseph J. Kaveney. Edward H. Sparkman, jr.

To be passed assistant surgeons

Harold V. Packard. Leon D. Carson. Gerald W. Smith. Thomas M. Arrasmith, jr. Franklin V. Sunderland. Arthur W. Loy. Albert T. Walker. Thomas Jackson, jr.

Henry M. Walker. Glenn S. Campbell. Herman M. Maveety. Charles R. Wilcox. French R. Moore. Joseph W. Kimbrough. Theophilus F. Weinert.

To be dental surgeons

Frank V. Davis. Walton C. Carroll. Charles L. Tompkins.

George L. Reilly. Frederick W. Mitchell, Edwin N. Cochran.

Chief pay clerk

Clerk Stanley C. King.

MARINE CORPS

To be colonel William P. Upshur.

To be lieutenant colonels

Sidney S. Lee.

Ross E. Rowell.

To be majors

Leo D. Hermle. Lemuel C. Shepherd, jr. Roswell Winans. Robert Blake. Charles I. Murray. Percy D. Cornell. Samuel C. Cumming.

To be captains

George D. Hamilton.
Lemuel A. Haslup.
Norman E. True.
Robert S. Pendleton.
George L. Maynard.
Carl W. Meigs.
Floyd W. Bennett.
Harry E. Leland.
Brady L. Vogt.
Irving E. Odgers.
William E. Quaster.
Francis Kane.
Clinton W. McLeod.
Paul A. Lesser.

Alexander Galt.
William D. Bassett.
Raymond T. Presnell.
Edward F. O'Day.
James D. Waller.
Clifford Prichard.
Cyril W. Martyr.
Frank S. Gilman.
Melvin E. Fuller.
Francis I. Fenton.
Ralph W. Luce.
Willard R. Enk.
Gerald C. Thomas.
John W. Cunningham.

To be first lieutenants

John R. Lanigan.
Raymond E. Hopper.
Francis B. Loomis, jr.
John H. Coffman.
Robert H. McDowell.
Charles E. Chapel.

Thomas D. Marks. Wallace O. Thompson. John H. Griebel. Peter P. Schrider. James F. Shaw.

To be chief quartermaster clerk

Fletcher B. Crugar.

To be chief pay clerk

Timothy E. Murphy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1932

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Journal will stand approved.

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the Speaker if the Journal shows a record of the roll call on the motion to recommit when the point of no quorum was developed immediately before the adjournment of the House yesterday. The Record does not.

The SPEAKER. The Journal does not show the roll call on the motion to recommit.

Mr. MAPES. Then, Mr. Speaker, I desire to call the Speaker's attention and the attention of the House to the Journal and the RECORD and to ask for a correction of both.

Mr. Speaker, in this connection, I desire to say that in looking over the Record this morning I saw that the roll call was not in the Record, and I assumed that its omission was merely an oversight.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Would it interrupt the gentleman to answer a question before he proceeds further?

Mr. MAPES. No.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I did not fully understand the gentleman's request. Does the gentleman propose to ask the Speaker to have the Journal corrected?

Mr. MAPES. Yes; the Journal and the Record. As I was saying, when I noticed the omission of the roll call in the Record, I assumed the omission was an oversight, but a short time ago I took occasion to call the Parliamentarian and was assured by him that its omission was not an oversight. I have not had time to investigate the matter and to look up the precedents as much as I would like to do, but I do not want the Journal to be approved without calling the attention of the Speaker and of the House to the omission. It seems to me that failure to record the roll call in the Journal and the Record is such a wide departure from the practice and from what I conceive to be the correct practice, that it ought to be called to the attention of the Speaker and the membership of the House generally before the Journal is approved.

Mr. Speaker, the Constitution provides—and to be accurate I will read the provision of the Constitution:

That each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy.

The Journal is supposed to be a correct transcript of the proceedings of the House and I submit, Mr. Speaker, it is not such a correct transcript if as important a matter as a roll call can be omitted from the proceedings, and I do not believe that it is a compliance even with the provision of the Constitution if it is omitted.

I am told by the Parliamentarian that the basis for the omission is contained in the last sentence of Rule XV, subsection 4, which says that when a situation is developed such as was developed yesterday that all proceedings under this section shall be vacated. I will read the entire sentence:

At any time after the roll call has been completed, the Speaker may entertain a motion to adjourn, if seconded by a majority of those present, to be ascertained by actual count by the Speaker; and if the House adjourns, all proceedings under this section shall be vacated.

What the proper construction of the last clause in that sentence is may be open to some argument, but to me it is a violent construction of it to construe it to mean that an actual roll call in the House of Representatives shall not be recorded in the Journal.

I am calling the matter to the Speaker's attention so that it may not be passed over lightly and in order that we may have a definite ruling on the question.

I venture to say that in the entire experience of the Speaker in this House, covering 30 years, this has never occurred before. I do not recall its having occurred in the 20 years I have been here.

My recollection this morning went back to the procedure in the first session of the Sixty-third Congress, during the summer of 1913, and I recalled that the minority leader at that time, Mr. Mann, demanded a roll call on the adjournment of the House of Representatives from day to day as it was transacting no particular business; but in looking up that record I found that the roll call was on the actual motion to adjourn. Mr. Mann and his followers forced a roll call each day on the motion to adjourn to show there was not a quorum. That is not a parallel case with this as I thought it might be before I reviewed the record. I remember also that the majority leader at that time, Mr. Underwood, in order to keep Members of Congress in Washington and on the job, and particularly the members of his own party, introduced and had passed in the House of Representatives a resolution providing that the Members who were absent could not draw their salary. That resolution continued in effect until the close of the session, when it was repealed.

But, Mr. Speaker, if an actual roll call of the House is not recorded in the Journal, then no one knows who is actually present and who is not, and no one could tell, under a resolution such as Mr. Underwood fathered at that time, by the Record, whether a Member of the House was entitled to draw his salary or not. Take the present situation: